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A £100 Banknote

and other Prizes
will be given

during May and June to
purchasers of the new

"C" Size SPARKLET SYPHONS AND BULBS

for the solution of a simple problem in Sparklet economics.

¶ £20 will also be divided amongst the dealers from whom the winners of the Cash Prizes purchase their Syphons.

¶ From statistics procured of competitions involving the outlay of an almost identical sum of money, we believe the entries will be very large.

¶ It is therefore important that intending competitors shall be able to purchase the "C" Syphon and box of "C" Bulbs (which is a condition of entry), without difficulty or delay.

¶ Pharmacists who have not yet placed their order are therefore respectfully urged to delay no longer but fill in and send us (pasted on to a postcard) the attached order form forthwith.

ORDER FORM

To AERATORS, LTD., Upper Edmonton, N.
Please supply on the terms of your 1910 Home Trade Price List.
..... "C" Syphons @ 39/- "B" Syphons @ 22 6
..... Boxes "C" Bulbs @ 19 6 Boxes "B" Bulbs @ 13 6
(Prices per dozen; Syphons net; Bulbs subject).
..... Showcards, ... Bookmarks.
..... Leaflets, ... Price Cards.

(Advertising matter free).
Send also (free) Stand for Window Display when ready.

Name.....
Address.....
Date.....

Send per

The
Gold
Medal
Wine
Tonic



London,
1908.

DO Stock it? It means quick **YOU**
YOU sales and a steady profit if **DO**

SEND FOR LIST.

All Registered Chemists can sell Wincarnis with Quinine without a licence. Why not you?

Medical men in your district order it often, and there is a large public demand. [17]

By Special Appointment to the King & Queen of Spain.

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., 21 Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

PRICES PROTECTED.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations.

Food for Babies, Prepared Barley, Brunak, Power, N-F. Cocoa, Biscuits, Soup, Nutbutter (Walnut Blend), Wholemeal, &c.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We issue a list of WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep above in stock; if for any reason you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, please send post-card direct to us, and a list will be sent to you by return. See trade mark on all our goods: "T. R. ALLINSON." None Genuine Without.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED.
305 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

Handbills, Booklets, Showcards, &c., Free.

N.B.—Our goods are to be sold only at prices stated upon the Price Lists we issue to the trade.

SAL HEPATICA.

PUT UP FOR EXPORT:

Small size, 3 oz. bottle, in case.
Medium " 7 " " "
Large " 16 " " "

OBTAINABLE IN LONDON FROM

Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

The American Drug Stores, 24 Orange Street, Haymarket, London, W.C.

Burgoyne, Burdages & Co., 16 Coleman Street, E.C.

F. Newoery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Square.

Roberts & Co. 76 New Bond Street, W.



**NO RATS SEEN
SINCE USING
DANYSZ VIRUS**



Single Tube 2/- 3 Tubes 5/-

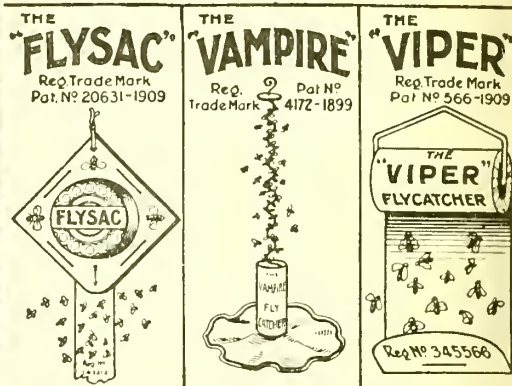
ON
THE
P.A.T.A.
PROTECTED
LIST.

CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
SHOWCARDS
and
**CLOCK-
WORK
CATS**
from
the
proprietors,

DANYSZ VIRUS, Ltd.

52 Leadenhall St. (Box 352),
LONDON, E.C.

FLYCATCHERS.



NEAT, NOVEL AND EFFECTIVE.

NO EXPERIMENT! THOROUGHLY TESTED!

Big Profits! Quick Returns!

Send for Samples and Prices. They bear out our claims.

COME TO STICK.

SOLE MAKERS:

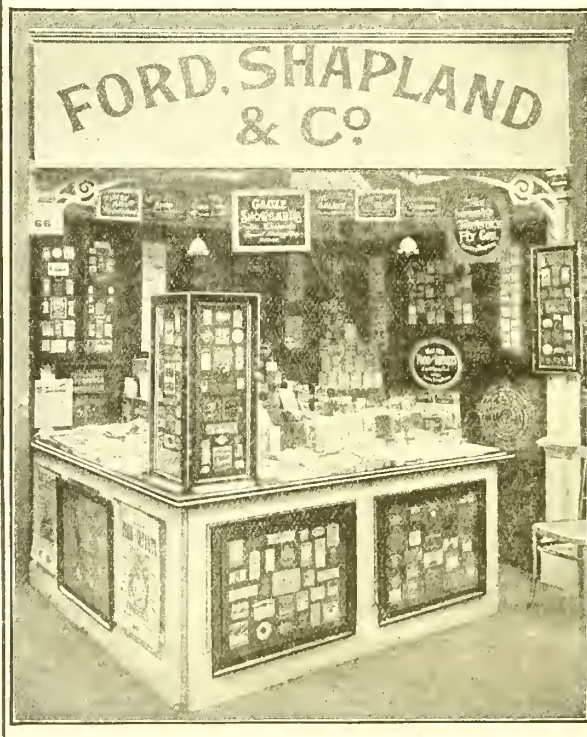
KAY BROTHERS Ltd., STOCKPORT.

Nat. Tel. 247.

Telegrams: "KAY STOCKPORT."

(30 years' experience in the manufacture of Birdlimes and Flygums). 3

Pharmaceutical Printing & Stationery



**MUST BE ELEGANT, EFFECTIVE
AND BUSINESS PRODUCING.**

FORD, SHAPLAND & Co. have a stand replete with labels, cartons, handbills, and general stationery for the pharmacist. Gauze showcards for the chemist are the feature this season, many pretty examples being on view. The optical circulars will be of interest to chemists running this profitable line. Fly-coils and fly-papers are in evidence to herald the approaching summer. The "Improved Turnstile" fly-catcher is very effective in design and cleanly to handle. Sanitary toilet-rolls, printed envelopes, coloured handbills, and numerous other interesting items are included in this exhibit.—*The C. & D.*

FORD, SHAPLAND & Co. have a wonderfully complete exhibit of everything in the way of printed matter that the pharmacist is likely to require. The gauze show-cards shown are novel and very effective. The centre of these show-cards is cut out and the space is covered with invisible gauze, to which letters are attached as required. These show-cards are supplied either to order or with stock wording. Some very handsome enamelled show-cards are also shown. A very large variety of labels, noticeable for cleanliness of type and good arrangement of matter, is exhibited. (Cartons, envelopes for shampoo powder and for corn silk, &c., and handbills in great variety are also shown. The "Improved Turnstile Fly Coil" is very effective, and is as neat in appearance and as free from stickiness outwardly as could be desired. Chemical fly papers with own advertisements are also supplied. Ford, Shapland & Co. are well known for the excellence of their work in the printing of circulars specially intended for use by chemists, opticians, &c., and their long experience in this direction makes it likely that their work in this branch can be equalled by few, and, perhaps, surpassed by none.—*The B. & C. D.*

FORD, SHAPLAND & CO.

6 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.



THE
DOOMO
AIR
SHIP
FLY
BAND
1^d
ea.

The most effectual
FLY DESTROYER
in the world.

A wide band, sticky on both sides, unrolling like a window blind.

Will catch ten times more flies than an ordinary tape.

Being sticky on both sides, it has a catching surface equal to a fly-paper.

6s. 6d. gross, post paid on receipt of P.O.

Proprietors of Flydoomo, Doomotape,
&c.

Telegrams: "Smith Chemist Newark."

JNO. H. SMITH & CO., NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT'S FLY CEMETERY.



The **ORIGINAL** and by far the **BEST** Sticky Fly Paper in the market.

Gives a Profit of **140** per cent.

**WE HAVE REDUCED
THE PRICE TO 5/- PER
GROSS NET CASH
WITH ORDER AND
CARRIAGE PAID**

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT'S CEMETERY FLY TAPE.

To meet the demand for a Fly Tape (which under some conditions is more convenient than a Fly Paper), we have produced the Cemetery Fly Tape, which is strongly made and most efficacious.

**6/6 per gross net cash with order,
carriage paid.**

MANUFACTURERS ;

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, READING.

London Depot: **20 LITTLE BRITAIN, E.C.**

North of England Depot:

4 GALLOWGATE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Telegrams—"FLIES READING."

Telephone—496 READING.



**ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.
Guaranteed Profit—over 20%.**

DR. MACKENZIE'S CATARRH CURE SMELLING BOTTLES



In Two Shapes—one the well-known shape and size, the other small and flat for waistcoat pocket, &c.
Your kind co-operation in introducing the new shape, and pushing the old is invited. Effective, well got-up, well advertised, easy to sell, having largest sale of any Smelling Bottle in the World.

Packed in fancy cardboard cases—the Round Bottles in half-dozens, and the new-shaped Flat Bottles in one Dozens and obtainable from all Wholesale Patent Medicine Warehouses.

Handbills and Showcards will be sent, if any willing to use them, from

MACKENZIE'S CURE DEPOT, READING

LONDON DEPOT—

20 Little Britain, Aldersgate St., E.C.



TANGLEFOOT SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER.

SIR JAMES
CRICHTON BROWNE,

in his Presidential speech at the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association on August 6th, said: "The Fly-plague in South Africa was markedly diminished wherever punctilious care in the prompt removal of all refuse from the vicinity of the camp was combined with a liberal use of

**TANGLEFOOT
FLY PAPER."**

The Times, August 9,
1902.



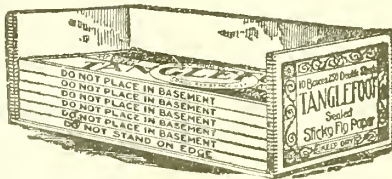
ALABASTINE CO.

BRITISH
LIMITED,

CHURCH STREET,
SOUTH LAMBETH,
LONDON, S.W.

ALSO OF

All Chemists' Sundriesmen.



Parcel Post,
packed,
150 Sheets, 5/-

Per case of
500 Sheets, 15/-

Tanglefoot is specially adapted for Hot Climates, and is sold throughout the world. Apply for Export Prices.

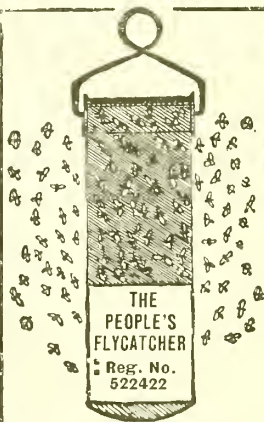
The People's Flycatcher

FULL LENGTH 40 in. NO DRYING UP.
Acknowledged the neatest and
cleanest on the market.

Ask for Free Sample and
Quotation from Patentee:

C. FROWEIN,
43 Basinghall St., London, E.C.

P.S.—It will pay you to see my
sample before ordering
elsewhere.



The way to make money easily!!!

ORDER A DOZEN
"HOME" BATH CABINETS,
with inside or outside spirit heaters,
at 18/- apiece,
AND SELL THEM FOR

(They are a certain cure for rheumatism) **30/- each** (Rheumatic sufferers will be flocking in upon you shortly)

There's no difficulty in selling them this time of the year.

RILEY BROS., LTD., BRADFORD.

Have a look at page No 541 in your new 1910 "C. & D." Diary.

The **COOPER PREPARATIONS** are
of paramount interest to Stock-Owners, Agriculturists and Horticulturists.

COOPER'S DIP

has stood in the front rank of SHEEP DIPS for nearly 70 years as
THE STANDARD DIP & WOOL IMPROVER.
ORIGINAL & BEST.

ALBYN PASTE is the best Paste Dip, and an **Ideal Waterproof**
for wet Districts.

ALBYN FLUID is a popular **Fluid Dip** and **Disinfectant** at a
popular price.

COOPER'S FLUID

Is a High-Class and Highly Concentrated Disinfectant and Sheep Dip,
and the best remedy for
MANGE, RINGWORM and other SKIN TROUBLES in Stock.

LAVENE is a convenient dressing for the cure of **MANGE** and
RINGWORM in CATTLE, HORSES and DOGS, and
splendid as a wash for improving the COATS of SHOW BEASTS.

APTERITE destroys **WIREWORMS** and other **SOIL PESTS**.

V₂ FLUID

Is a Nicotine Preparation for Spraying Fruit Trees,
for the destruction of Summer Pests.

V₂K FLUID

Is invaluable for eradicating **Rose** and other
Mildews.

WEEDICIDE is a Concentrated Weed-Killer for removing
weeds from Garden Paths.

Prices and full particulars from the Sole Manufacturers,

Willm. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.

DISINFECTANTS

WITH GUARANTEED
CO-EFFICIENCIES UP TO 17'0 (B.
TYPHOSUS TEST, RIDEAL-WALKER METHOD).
EVERY BATCH EXAMINED BY EXPERT BACTERI-
OLOGIST AT OUR OWN LABORATORY BEFORE DISPATCH.

LIQUID SHEEP DIP

Approved for Sheep Scab by the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, and
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
in the proportion of One Gallon of Dip to Seventy Gallons of Water.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS may offer above goods under their OWN NAME & BRAND.



USED in the same manner as an ordinary SYRINGE.

Full Particulars on Application to Actual Manufacturers:

BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD, LIMITED.

OFFICES: 64 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

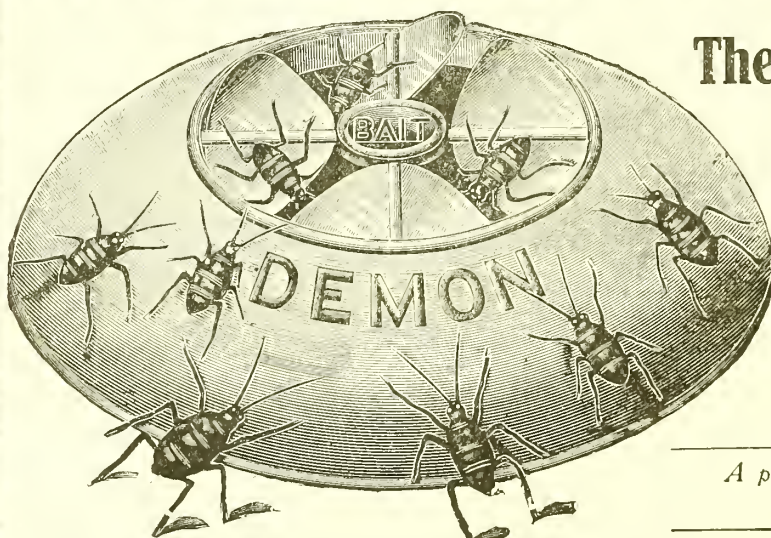
CHEMICAL WORKS: PRINCE REGENT'S WORKS, SILVERTOWN, LONDON, E.

Agent for Ireland: H. FitzGerald Campbell, 5 Greenmount Road, Terenure, Dublin.

DISINFECTANT
SPRAYS.

DISINFECTANT
SPRAYS.

Chemists sell Beetle Powder
WHY NOT BEETLE TRAPS?



The "Demon"

(REGISTERED
TRADE MARK).

**BEETLE
TRAP.**

See that the name "Demon"
is stamped on every trap.

*A profitable side-line
for all Chemists.*

JOSEPH SANKEY & SONS, LTD., BILSTON.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL POISONS.

Now is the Chemist's opportunity to push the sale of Weed Killer, Fumigants, and all Horticultural requirements, also to be fully prepared for the Sheep-Dipping season. On receipt of your letter we will at once post terms and all particulars, and it is acknowledged by the trade that our "EUREKA" PREPARATIONS are the most saleable and satisfactory. If you are not stocking please write to us this week.

"EUREKA" WEED KILLER.

"EUREKATINE" FUMIGANT.

Washes, Sprays, Lawn Sand, &c.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW PASTE

Is a Perfect Summer Dip.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LTD. Chemists, LINCOLN.

FOUR PAYING LINES FOR CHEMISTS.

Woburn Bordeaux Paste (Patent).

Bordeaux Mixture made in a new, improved, and concentrated form. The best remedy for Apple and Pear Scab, Brown Rot of Fruit, Potato Disease, &c. In jars to retail from 5d. and 8d. each.

Carlton Arsenate of Lead Paste.

The best brand of Arsenate of Lead on the market. The finest remedy for all leaf-eating caterpillars. In packages to retail from 6d. and 1s. each, to suit all branches of the trade.

Harris Patent Cyanide Packages.

The simplest and safest method for conducting the hitherto highly dangerous process of cyaniding. Retail at 8d. each. Obtainable from chemists only.

Nicotyl Fumigating Compound.

The best remedy for Insect Pests in Greenhouses, Conservatories, &c. In sizes to retail at from 1s. to 100s. each.

IT WILL PAY YOU to handle any of the above.
Write for full particulars to—

WALTER VOSS & CO., Ltd.
Agri-horticultural Chemists, MILLWALL, LONDON, E.

INCREASE YOUR RETURNS BY SELLING

WITH'S PLANT FOOD

The Finest Fertiliser in the World.

 **SOLD IN TASTEFULLY** 
—ENAMELLED TINS.—

6d., 1- and 2 6, Retail Prices.

Attractive in any window or shop.

 **AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.**
LIBERAL TRADE TERMS 

of 33½% on taking a small assorted case containing 2 doz. 1- and 2 doz. 6d. tins,

With SHOWCARDS, PAMPHLETS, and HANDBILLS.

 **ALL ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID.** 

Special Manures for all purposes.
Pamphlets & Particulars Post Free.

Sole Manufacturers:

EST. 1875.

WITH'S CHEMICAL MANURE Co.
HEREFORD.

To H.M.



the King

Cyllin Pastilles

The only pastille offered to the medical profession with a guaranteed bactericidal efficiency.

The Rideal-Walker co-efficient for *B. diphtheriae* is 0.3—i.e., 10 grains of the pastille equal 3 grains pure phenol.

By reason of its complete freedom from toxicity and its high bactericidal efficiency, it is indicated in the treatment of all diseases which make their entrance through the mouth, and as a prophylactic in time of epidemic.

Its action *destroys* the organisms—it does not merely inhibit their growth, as in the case of certain preparations of formaldehyde.

Price per 2-oz. tin ... 1/-

From all chemists or direct
from the manufacturers,

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

HARVEY'S HORSE REMEDIES



PROTECTED PRICES.

HARVEY'S Aconite Powders,

For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.

HARVEY'S Worm and Condition Powders.

HARVEY'S (Watts') Embrocation,

or Curb Bottle.

HARVEY'S (Watts') Red Lotion,

For Wounds.

HARVEY'S Hair Restoring Ointment.

HARVEY'S Edos, or Tasteless Purging Powder.

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of the Best Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

Chemists are invited to write for particulars of our Successful System of Local Advertising. Many Chemists with a connection among better-class Horse Owners are now adopting it, with gratifying results.

**GENEROUS PROFITS
SECURED.**

For Trade Prices see the Lists of the Wholesale Houses, or write for Cash Price List to the Sole Proprietors.

HARVEY & CO.
(DUBLIN) LIM.

Wholesale Offices:

49 Lower Gardiner St.,

DUBLIN.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Telegraphic Address—"REMEDIES DUBLIN."

BEFORE posting your orders for

PETROLEUM JELLIES

(Yellow and White, B.P., and Commercial).

WHITE OILS

(Water and Half White, Various S.G.) and

WAXES

(Ceresine; Various Colours and M.P., Beeswax.)

Send for Samples and Prices to the actual Manufacturers,

SCHLIEMANN'S OIL & CERESINE Co., Ltd. 23 Leadenhall St.
LONDON, E.C.

Samuel O'Neill & Sons, Ltd.

CASTLETON, Near MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF

TOILET ROLLS.

Patentees and Makers of Paper Tubes for
Flax, Cotton, Woollen, Worsted & Silk Spinners,
Winders, &c.

NEW STOCK, 1909, NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Shipkoff's Pure Otto of Rose.

The test of cheapness is quality—not price. Shipkoff's Otto of Rose is the cheapest, because it is the best Otto in the market. It is the standard brand—always pure and uniform and one quality only. Before placing your contract be sure to get Shipkoff's New Sample and Prices and try it.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED.

Highest awards at all Universal Expositions: Paris, 1889—Silver Medal. Chicago, 1893—First Diploma and Medal of Absolute Purity. Antwerp, 1894—The Cross and Diploma of Honour. Paris, 1900—Gold Medal. St. Louis, 1904—Grand Prix. Liege, 1905—Grand Prix. Milan, 1906—Grand Prix. London, 1907—Grand Prix.

Shipkoff & Co., Distillers and Exporters of
Pure Otto of Rose,
Kazanlik, Bulgaria.

London Agents:
G. P. & J. BAKER, Ltd., 9 Warwick Sq., Newgate St., E.C.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

I. ISAACS & CO.'S REDUCED PRICES

106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.

The New Shape, Oval Fronted Bottles, 6 ounce size, 8 6 per gross

A Sample Free on Application.

Will you please try our **FIRST QUALITY BOTTLES,**
Round Edges, Plain or Graduated, Quinine Tint &c.

3 and 4 6 and 8 12 15 ounce.

9 - 10 - 15/- 20/- per gross.

Six gross assorted or otherwise sent carriage paid.

PANEL BOTTLES (New Series), Green or Blue Glass.

Good Quality.

2 2 1/2 4 6 8 10 ounce. } In ordering please say if

7/- 7 6 8 - 9/- 9 6 12 - per gross. } green or blue is required

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

3 6 4 - 4 6 5 6 per gross } Plain or teaspoons.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, sent carriage paid to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

Established 120 years. Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank.

YOU MAKE A PROFIT OF 1/- to 1/6 on every sale of Lavona de Composée or Flowers of Oxxoin

Write for particulars of our unique local advertising scheme. It will bring you new business.

Our Specialities are:—

Lavona de Composée (Smith's)
Flowers of Oxxoin (Neal's)
French Fon Fleur Perfume.
Harriett Meta's Gold Medal Hair Tonic.
Harriett Meta's Milk of Roses.
Neal's Olivine (A New Liquid Soap).

Crème To-Kalon.
Crème Supérieure.
To-Kalon Talcum Powder.
To-Kalon Denta Crème.
To-Kalon Complexion Powder.
Sozo (The Great Deodorant).

Price Lists and Showcards gladly sent on application.

TO-KALON MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., 143-145 Great Portland St., London, W.

N.B.—WE ARE ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.

PURE AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OIL NATURAL, Selected.
PURE AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OIL REDISTILLED, White.
PURE MARACAIBO BALSAM COPAIBA, B.P., Cleared.
PURE CEDARWOOD OIL, American.

Prices and Samples of the "D & O" Essential Oils
and Balsams may be obtained on application to
the Branch Office, 20 MARK LANE, E.C., of the

DODGE & OLCOTT Co., New York

Telephone: 2468 CITY.

BERGAMOT synthetic "Cebe" (new)
GERANIUM synthetic "Cebe" (new)
IRISINE (Violet) 100% chem. pure
MUSK AMBRA, 100% 'Cebe' large crystals
NEROLI synth. "Cebe" (new) (1)

Chemical Works, Brugg,
BRUGG (Switzerland), Ltd.

Manufacturers of Artificial and Synthetic Perfumes
and Terpeneless Essential Oils.

SOLE AGENTS FOR U.K.:

BENNETT Bros., 74 Coleman Street,
LONDON, E.C.

Phone: 5562 London Wall. Telegrams: "Acidin London."

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT TRADES.

W. RANSOM & SON

(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY).

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Distillers of Essential Oils and Cultivators of Medicinal Plants.

HITCHIN near LONDON.

SPECIALITIES:

SOLID & LIQUID EXTRACTS
EXPRESSED JUICES
ESSENTIAL OIL of LAVENDER
ESSENTIAL OIL of PEPPERMINT

SCAMMONY RESIN
JALAP RESIN
ELATERIUM
MERCURIAL PILL & OINTMENT

ALOIN | EUONYMIN
LEPTANDRIN | IRIDIN
DRIED MEDICINAL LEAVES
ENGLISH DANDELION ROOT

Medicinal Tinctures and Spirits prepared with Pure Spirit supplied in Bond for Export.

International Exhibitions—London, 1862; Chicago, 1893. Prize Medals awarded for Pharmaceutical Extracts, Essential Oils, and Dried Herbs of superior Quality. Also Award at the Paris Exhibition, 1867

Purity!

in
Pharmaceutical Extracts
is essential.

ALLEN'S

can always be relied upon.

EXT. Belladonnæ Viride Nov.

EXT. Hyoscyam. Viride Nov., &c.

prepared from the fresh herb grown on our own farms adjoining the works.

LIQUID EXTRACTS

Belladonna, Cascara, Ergot, Nux Vomica, &c.

English Medicinal Roots and Leaves.

RESINS

Jalap, Podophyllum,
Scammony.

Ung. Hydrarg.

Ferri et Quininæ Cit.
&c., &c.



STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD
Cowper St. London. E.C

COURVOISIER'S

HAVANITA

THE SELLING LINE FOR 1910.

Our advertising sells the first bottle for you; the sterling merit of the perfume brings back your buyer for further supplies.

HAVANITA PERFUME, 17/8, 33/-, 59/6, 112/6 per dozen.

2/3, 4/3, 7/6, 14/6 per bottle retail.

HAVANITA SOAP, 24/- per dozen boxes; 2/9 per box retail.

VIOTTO PERFUME, 14/10, 28/7, 55/-, 103/6, 198/- per dozen.

1/8, 3/2, 6/-, 11/9, 22/6 per bottle retail.

VIOTTO SOAP, 21/- per dozen boxes; 2/6 per box retail.

VIOTTO FACE POWDER, 11/6 per dozen boxes; 1/6 per box retail.

COURVOISIER'S MIMOSA (for the Hands), 7/9, 15/6, 31/- per dozen.

1/-, 2/-, 4/- per bottle retail.

COURVOISIER'S C.C. PERFUMES, 30/- per dozen; 3/9 per vial retail.



ALL ENTERED ON THE P.A.T.A.

Of your Wholesaler or direct from:

H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., Acton Vale, LONDON, W.

"B.&K."

BRAND

GUARANTEED PURE. DISTILLED BY
BONTCHEFF & KIDOFF OF KAZANLIK

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Fredk. Boehm Ltd

16 Jewry Street, London, E.C.

Wholesale Quantities only.

OTTO OF ROSE

ESTABLISHED NEARLY 100 YEARS.

SAMUEL FRANCESCO de PASQUALE & FRATELLI, MESSINA.

"GREEN STAR BRAND"

LEMON

Sesqui Terpeneless—Terpeneless

Genuine } Guaranteed B.P.
"Gold Label."

Standard } for Commercial use.
"Silver Label."

BERGAMOT, 37/39 % Ester.

ORANGE, Sweet, Bitter and Terpeneless.

CONTRACTS BOOKED FOR DELIVERY AS REQUIRED DURING THE YEAR.

Stock kept in London. Samples and special quotations from the Sole Agents:—

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, SUTHERLAND HOUSE, 3 LLOYDS AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.



Synthetic & Aromatic Chemicals

SPECIAL PRODUCTS.

Cyclosia new base for floral odours.

Phenethylol constituent of the natural Oil of Rose.

Linalyl Acetate artif. terpeneless Oil of Bergamot.

Muskambrene 40 times stronger than ordinary Musk.

Oils of Violets (artif.) all grades for Perfumes & Soaps.

Iralia 100% for new and lasting effects.

Persicol new synthetic for fruit oil manufacturers.

Pelargonia artificial Oil of Geranium.

Muguet N. (Lily of the Valley) exquisitely sweet
and lasting.

Agents: E. N. FRANKENSTEIN & CO., Ropemaker Street, Finsbury, LONDON, E.C.

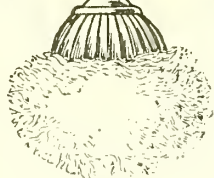
A. BEROU, 11 Rue du Perche, PARIS 3e Arrt.

UNGERER & CO. (Inc.), 273 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

PAPIER POUDRE

REGISTERED



PAPIER POUDRÉ, LTD.,
23, Somerset Street, London, W.,
and in Paris.

POWDER IN BOOK FORM WITHOUT A PUFF.

The Original PAPIER POUDRÉ in Dainty Books.
per doz. net.

Papier Poudré, 3/4 size	White, Rose, or Rachel, { Scented or Unscented. {	2/-
" " 4 1/4 size		2/6
" " 6d. size		3/9
" " 1/- size		7/6
Papier Poudré Shaving Pads, 6d. size (White)		3/9
1/- Mirror Cases, containing Pad of Papier Poudré...		7/6
3d. Refills for Mirror Case ...		2/-

Special Prices to Wholesalers and Shippers.

CAUTION.

In the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, on April 1st, 1909, after protracted litigation, an injunction was obtained against a Paris House for an infringement of these Trade Marks, full costs and damages being then awarded to PAPIER POUDRÉ, LIMITED.

**RESOLUTELY REFUSE ALL
SUBSTITUTES.**

TRADE

MARKS.



"LEHCARESOR."

Papier Poudre

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TRADE MARKS.

Price List on application to—

PAPIER POUDRÉ, LIMITED, 23 Somerset St., LONDON, W.

BEETHAM'S "LAROLA"

(Registered)

Is the Skin Tonic for 1910.

It is effective.

It is attractive.

It is price-protected.

It is well-advertised.

It sells readily.

It bears a good profit.

HAVE YOU OUR SHOWCARD?

THIS IS WHAT THE "C. & D." SAYS OF IT:—

BEETHAM'S NEW SHOWCARD.—One of the prettiest lithographic productions which have come to us lately is the Larola beauty here depicted. The card measures 24 in. by 18 in., and is all roses, even the word "Larola" being formed from prickly rose-stems. The fair rose-gatherer has rosy cheeks, and she and the setting make so bright a picture that no pharmacy will be complete without it. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the originators of Glycerine-and-Cucumber and Larola.

This handsome Show Card, in 14 colours (size 24 by 17), can be had by any chemist who will give it a good place in his pharmacy.

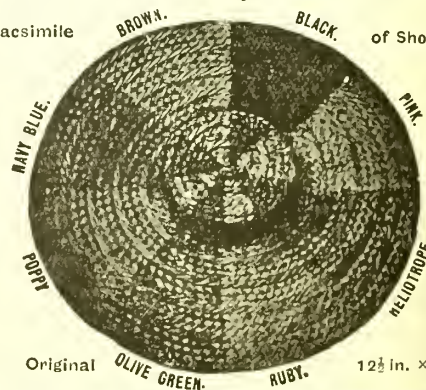
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

A new Invention of Great Utility.

"LUTON" HAT DYES

No Gloss. No Polish. Dry at once. Resist rain.

Facsimile of Showcard.



Original 12 1/2 in. x 10 in.

In bottles, 6d. each, in separate neat cartons, with suitable brush

These Dyes are a distinct invention, dying the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance, and producing the effect of new goods.

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COLOUR WORKS, KENDAL, ENGL.

London Depot: 8 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

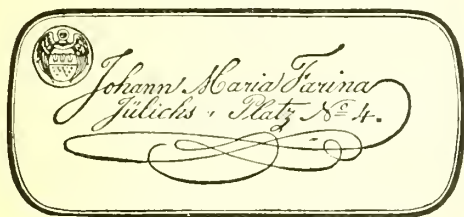
SPECIALISTS IN VARNISHES, STAINS, DYES, &c. ESTD. 1878.

Colonial Testimonial—"Your 'Lutons' have really come up to the mark."—Geo. H. Langton, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA'S
JULICH'S PLATZ No. 4
Genuine
Eau de Cologne

By Appointment to
H.M. King Edward
VII. and to numer-
ous other reigning
Sovereigns.

Is known through-
out the world
under the label
here shown.



Wholesale Agents—

FICKUS, COURTENAY & CO.

St. Dunstan's Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S
TOILET PREPARATIONS.

They interest and please all
customers, and carry high profits.

Five Gold Medals.

Write to-day (quoting this advt.)
for New Price List and Special
Offer to—

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER,"
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Telephone: 742 Putney.



"Since using the Hair Food
I have grown into a Persian."

OKELL'S ORIGINAL
MONA BOUQUET

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH O'KELL).

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling perfume in the market.
Retail Prices ... 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle.

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
TOMAS WEST & SON, 117 Chester Road, MANCHESTER
Stretford.

A. Boake Roberts
& Co., Ltd..
STRATFORD, LONDON, E.

... FOR ...

SOLUBLE ESSENCES,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
OIL LEMON.

If you wish to make first-class

∴ Aerated Waters, use ∴

BOAKE ROBERTS' ESSENCES.

Finest Soluble Essences:

Lemon,

Orange,

Ginger,

Ginger Ale,

Stone Ginger Beer (Cloudy),

Clear Ginger Beer,

Kola Champagne,

Lime Juice and Soda,

Lemon Squash,

Raspberry,

Strawberry,

Pineapple,

Vanilla, &c. &c.

GOLDEN CARAMEL COLOURINGS, &c.
and all sundries.

A. Boake Roberts
& Co., Ltd..

The number of dentifrices is myriad, their names are legion,

But—

in principle and in efficiency there is but one,

CALOX

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX, acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London.

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A. plan.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, U.S.A., Manufacturers.

BRITISH DEPOT— G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

May Queen

POWDERED TOILET SOAP.

DELICATELY PERFUMED.

Packed in Prettily Decorated Sprinklers.

Certified by Dr A B Griffiths of London Public Analyst—

as the "VERY BEST TOILET SOAP." Antiseptic, Disinfectant & Hygienic.

Write for Sample Tin to HENRY SHAW & CO DUKINFIELD.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES

Estd. 1777.



Incd. 1900.

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KENT'S

BRUSHES.

Winter Issue, 1909, pp. 86, 87.
Diary, 1910, pp. 56, 57

IMPORTANT NOTICE.



Spurious "SILVERDRAWN" Tooth Brushes are being stamped "SILVERDRAWN" and offered to the Trade, which are NOT made by us, and to prevent loss and disappointment Chemists desiring our make of Brushes will please in future order through our recognised agents, our travellers, or direct from the works, Axminster, Devon.

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO.

£300

in prize money is offered in the new "ERASMIC SOAP" Competition ("Spot the Beauty") now being so extensively advertised throughout the country.

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in prize money is now being offered to you in the new "ERASMIC SOAP" Window Display Competition now running, as well as a liberal

SPECIAL BONUS

offer which is made to Chemists stocking "ERASMIC." That is what we are doing to stimulate enterprise and to increase sales; all you have to do in order to reap your share of benefit is to stock and display

Erasmic Soap

The most popular of all Toilet Soaps.

Full supply of Prize Competition Coupons and Window Bills sent upon application; also full particulars of the Window Display Competition.

THE ERASMIC CO., LTD., WARRINGTON.

CONSULT US BEFORE ORDERING,

And send postcard for latest price list.
LINES FROM 1d. TO A GUINEA.

Japanese
Box

Green
Laquered

Crimson
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Design



We do
this at

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. @ 6/-

1 oz. @ 11/-

per doz.



No. 49,

$2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ oz. @
13/- doz.

2×1 oz. @
23/- doz.

ATTRACTIVE AND
SALEABLE LINE.



FULL RANGE OF TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The LESCOL PERFUMERY CO. George St., Camberwell Green, London, S.E.

Telegrams: "VANILLIN LONDON."

Telephone 810 HOP.

Two Good Lines



POTTER & MOORE'S — Mitcham — Lavender Water

NEW STYLE POCKET FLASKS.

Retail 1/1. Wholesale 9/- doz.

BUISSON FRÈRES

(True to
Nature)

Carnation Perfume ::

12/-, 18/-, 24/-, & 48/- doz.



SOLE PROPRIETORS:

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.

Ash Grove, HACKNEY, N.E.

And at NEW YORK, MOSCOW, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY & GRASSE.

70 YEARS' SUCCESS.

Hygienic Product indispensable for
the Health and the Toilet.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE DE RICQLES

An agreeable antiseptic, it purifies the water,
preserves from epidemics, destroys cholera
and typhoid germs.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1838.

HORS CONCOURS, PARIS, 1900
GRAND PRIZES,
St. Louis, 1904, London, 1908.

Paris House: 41 CHAUSSEE d'ANTIN.
Manufactory: ST. OVEN SUR SEINE.

: : NO MORE : :
PETROL DANGER.

SECURITINE

DRY CLEANING FLUID.
NON-INFLAMMABLE.
SWEETLY SCENTED.

Knocks out Benzine, Turps, &c.
so dangerous to handle and to keep in stock.

INVALUABLE for Removing Grease Spots and
Stains — Renovating Furniture Coverings and
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Articles of Wearing Apparel.

A PROFITABLE LINE FOR CHEMISTS.

Prices Protected by P.A.T.A.
Sold in 3d., 6d. and 1/- Bottles.

The Leading Chemists & Stores are already selling it

**The "Securitas"
Non-Inflammable Products Co.**

**23a Australian Avenue, Ltd.
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Telephone: 7691 London Wall. Telegrams: "Garage London."

THE ONLY GENUINE

JAVA POWDER

BOURJOIS, PARIS.

PRICES ... { 1 doz., 7/-; 6 doz., 6/9
{ 9 .. 6/6; 24 .. 6/3



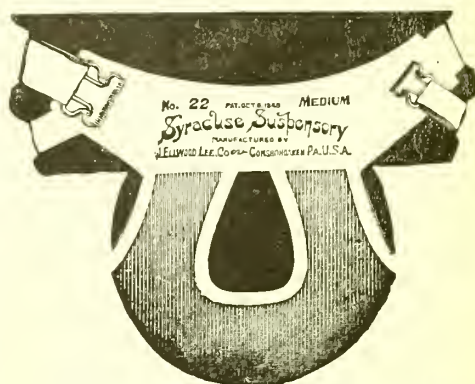
Minimum Retail Price 8½d. per Box.

BOURJOIS BRILLIANTINE.

617 is the best value in the market ... 7/- doz.

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO., 4 Ludgate Sq., London, E.C.

SYRACUSE BANDAGES



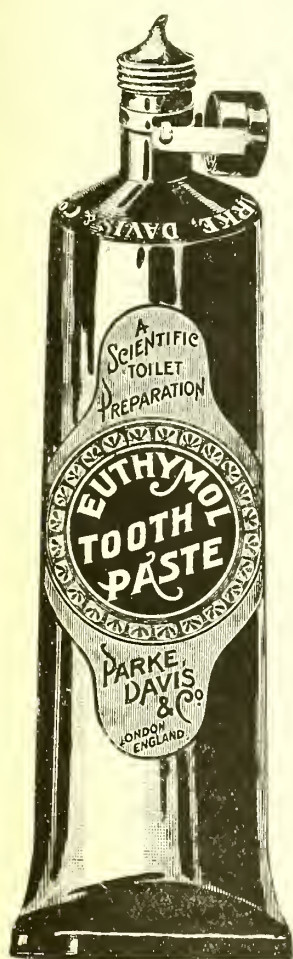
Made in Three Sizes—Small, Medium, and Large.
The Best to Stock. In demand everywhere.

	£	s.	d.
10. Cotton sack, non-elastic band per doz.	0	7	3
16. Deimel linen mesh, non-elastic band	0	13	3
21. Deimel linen mesh, elastic band	1	0	0
22. Stockinette sack, non-elastic band	1	6	6
26. Bolting silk sack, elastic band	1	6	6
27. Silk sack, open weave, elastic band	1	6	6
28. Fine silk sack, cotton elastic band	1	13	3
31. Fine silk sack, special weave, elastic band	2	0	0
32. Fine silk sack, special weave, silk band	2	13	0
34. Fancy silk sack, ventilated, satin finish, silk elastic band	2	13	0

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO., 4 Ludgate Sq., London, E.C.

IN FOUR COLOURS,

Blanche, Naturelle, Rose, Rachel.



Euthymol Tooth Paste

in a new

and better tube

(Patented).

"The Tube with the Captive Cap."

This patented attachment is quite a revolutionary improvement on the side of the user of tube dentifrices. Perhaps the greatest disadvantage of the ordinary collapsible tube is the liability of the cap to accidental loss.

In the household, where there are young children, it is almost impossible to keep the tube and the loose cap together, and even with adults it is a great advantage to know that there will be no further need for the annoying scramble after "that lost cap" of one's favourite tube dentifrice. The

Captive Cap Tube obviously recommends itself to those who have occasion to travel at all frequently, for with the old style tube a lost cap means discarding the package, as it cannot again be packed with luggage.

All retail pharmacists are invited to give special prominence to the Captive Cap Tube, both in the window and at the counter. Euthymol Tooth Paste is always a ready seller, and in the new package will prove more attractive than ever. The price remains at 9/6 a dozen, subject, and the retail price of 1/- enjoys P.A.T.A. protection.

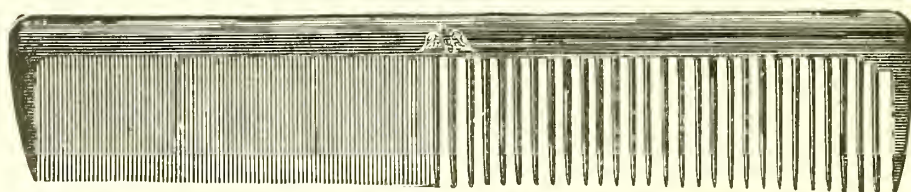
Parke, Davis & Co., LONDON.

OFFICES : 50, Beak St., Regent St., W.

LABORATORIES : Hounslow, Middx.

POPULAR BRANDS IN VULCANITE DRESSING COMBS.

The following represent a few of our leading lines in Combs. For further particulars see our General Catalogue.



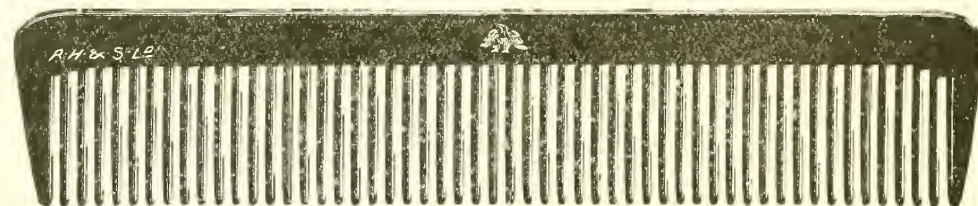
The "EAGLE" Brand.

(Regd. No. 45374.)

7 × 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. - - 5/6 doz.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. - - 8/6 "

8 × 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. - 10/3 "



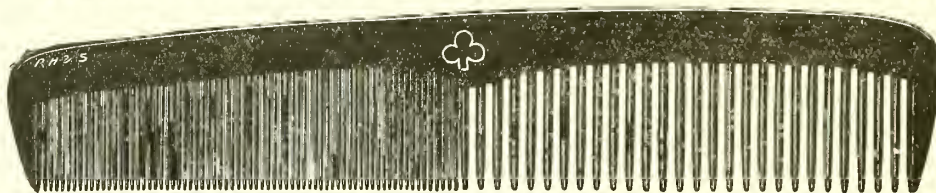
"EAGLE" Rakes.

Doz.

7 × 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. - 6/4

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. - 9/6

8 × 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. - 11/8



The "CLUB" Brand.

(Regd. No. 79054.)

7 in. - 6/- doz.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. - 7/3 "

8 in. - 8/9 "

THE "GEM."—HOVENDEN'S NEW BRAND.

These Combs have thick cylindrical hollow backs, are light in weight, and very strong.



Straight Pattern	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 × 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., 10/6 ; 9 × 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 12/6 per doz.
Tapered "	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 × 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 11/- "

RAKES.—All Coarse Teeth.



Straight Pattern (as illustration)	...	...	...	...	...	8 × 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 10/6 ; 9 × 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 12/6 per doz.
Tapered "	...	...	...	...	...	8 × 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 11/6 ; 9 × 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 14/- "
Handle Rakes, Thick	...	...	...	...	...	8 × 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 11/6 "

Subject to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Cash Discount.

Other Combs and Toilet Articles will be found fully illustrated and quoted in our General Catalogue.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Limited,

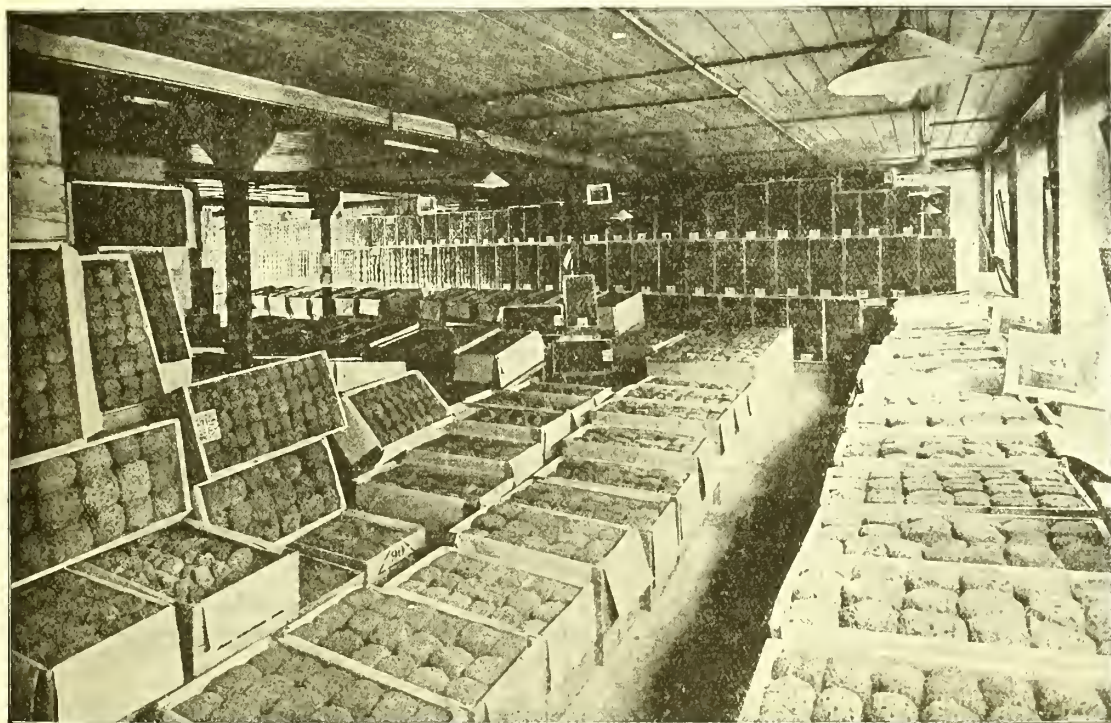
29, 30, 31, 32 & 33, BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W. Tel. No. 3021 Gerrard (2 Lines). LONDON.
And 85, 89, 91, 93 & 95, CITY ROAD., FINSBURY, E.C. Tel. No. 1648 London Wall.

Telegraphic Address: "CRESSWELL LONDON."

WORLD'S HEADQUARTERS FOR

Telephone: No. 1432 HOLBORN.

International Sponge Importers, Limited,

SPONGES**CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ,**Sponge Importers, Exporters, & Merchants, [BRANCH
and Chamois Leather Dressers,**8 & 19 RED LION SQUARE, New Warehouses and Steam
Bleacheries, 45½ EAGLE STREET, LONDON, W.C.**
175 Rue du Temple, PARIS; Piazzetta Barisone 73, GENOA.**LARGEST SPONGE WAREHOUSES IN THE WORLD.**

View of Mediterranean Case Goods Department (Floor Space, 3,000 square feet) where Chemists' and Druggists' Sponges are shown.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SEASON'S GOODS FROM THE SPONGE FISHERIES.—We now have on show at our extensive warehouses the largest and best selections of original cases—Honeycomb and Fine Turkey, suitable for Home and Colonial Druggists.

Buyers are invited to Call to inspect our Magnificent Stocks and make their own selections. Lowest Market Prices. Absolutely Best Values. The following abridged List will serve as a guide to Buyers when writing.

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES IN ORIGINAL CASES.

HONEYCOMB.	HONEYCOMB.	FINE TURKEY CUPS	FINE TURKEY CUPS.	FINE TURKEY SOLIDS.	FINE TURKEY SOLIDS.
Toilet & Bath. 1st and 2nd Qualities.	3rd Shape, Toilet & Bath. Largest Sponges obtainable at the prices.	1st Quality. PICKED SHAPES.	2nd Quality. LARGE FOR MONEY.	SELECTED SHAPES. 1st Quality.	2nd Quality, Large. LARGE FOR MONEY.
Pieces Average in Price per Case. Piece.	Pieces Average in Price per Case. Piece.	Pieces Average in Price per Case. Piece.	Pieces Average in Price per Case. Piece.	Pieces Average in Price per Case. Piece.	Pieces Average in Price per Case. Piece.
700 at 4d.	330 at 2d.	Toilet Selected 300 at 1½	Toilet 300 at 9d.	Nursery 400 at 3d.	Nursery Selected 300 at 3d.
700 " 6d.	300 " 3d.	" 250 " 13	" 250 " 1½	" 300 " 4d.	" 250 " 4d.
80 " 8d.	250 " 4d.	" 200 " 16	" 200 " 1/3	" 200 " 6d.	" 200 " 6d.
70 " 1½	230 " 4d.	" 175 " 19	" 200 " 1/3	" 200 " 8d.	" 180 " 9d.
60 " 1½	200 " 8d.	" 150 " 2½	" 180 " 16	" 200 " 1½	" 150 " 1½
50 " 19	180 " 9d.	" 140 " 26	" 150 " 2½	Toilet 150 " 16	" 100 " 16
40 " 2½	160 " 1½	" 100 " 3½	" 120 " 26	" 100 " 19	" 90 " 2½
25 " 3½	140 " 13	" 90 " 36	" 90 " 3½	" 100 " 2½	" 70 " 26
15 " 36	120 " 16	" 80 " 4½	" 80 " 36	" 80 " 26	" 60 " 36
10 " 4½	100 " 19	" 70 " 46	" 70 " 46	Bath 50 " 3½	" 50 " 36
90 " 46	80 " 26	" 60 " 5½	" 60 " 46	" 36 " 4½	" 50 " 36
80 " 5½	60 " 3½	" 50 " 66	" 50 " 56	" 24 " 5½	
70 " 56	45 " 46	Bath Selected 40 " 76			
70 " 66	30 " 5½				

The above Goods can be had in smaller quantities, or in repacked Cases to suit Buyers' own requirements. Where Honeycomb, Turkey, and Cuban Sponges—Bleached or Unbleached—are sold in smaller quantities to suit customers' requirements. Large and varied selections always on show at lowest market prices.

USE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPONGE BAGS.

THE "CLIMAX" BAG.



902.

Proofed on both sides.

The most durable
Sponge Bag on the
market.

Nos.—

1 2 3 4

8/6 10/- 12/- 15/- doz.

Nos.—

5 6 7 8

18/- 21/- 24/- 27/- doz.

Toogood's Super Quality
Check, Silk Bindings.Made from extra heavy
sheeting.

Nos.—

1 2 3 4

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Nos.—

5 6 7 8

11/3 14/- 18/- 20/- doz.

Toogood's Special Quality
Check.

Nos.—

1 2 3 4

4/- 4/6 5/6 6/9 doz.

Nos.—

5 6 7 8

8/- 10/- 12/- 14/- doz.

Dice Check, No. 2140.

Nos.—

1	2	3	4	5	6
4/-	4/6	5/3	6/6	7/-	9/- doz.



2260.

The "Empress" Best Check.

Nos.—

2 3 4

7/6 8/6 10/6 doz.

Nos.—

5 6

12/6 15/- doz.

"Climax."

Nos.—

2 3 4

11/- 13/- 16/- doz.

Nos.—

5 6

19/6 23/- doz.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD, Ltd.

77 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

LISTERINE

The Popular American Antiseptic.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power, prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, slightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The success of Listerine is based upon merit, and the best advertisement of Listerine is—Listerine.

LISTERINE DERMATIC SOAP

Designed to meet the most exacting requirements of a saponaceous detergent for use in the antiseptic treatment of diseases of the skin. No animal fats, and only the best vegetable oils enter into its composition, and of these it contains a surplus, "superfatated." It is a bland, unirritating and remarkably efficient soap.

LISTERINE TOOTH POWDER

This powder is not intended to supplant Listerine in the daily toilet of the teeth, but is offered in response to the demand for a frictionary dentifrice to be used in conjunction with this well-known and time-tried antiseptic.

Listerine Tooth Powder, like Listerine, will advertise itself by its intrinsic merit.

BRITISH TRADE SUPPLIED BY

MAW, SON & SONS, 7 to 12 Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

General Agents for Great Britain.

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LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., St. Louis, U.S.A.

TELEGRAMS—
"NEWBERY"
LONDON

TELEPHONE NOS.—
HOLBORN
905 & 5274

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS LTD

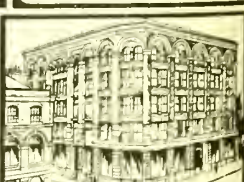
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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN.
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**ANNUAL CATALOGUE
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PROPRIETARY
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FREE ON REQUEST.**

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PERFUMERY &c.,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
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F. NEWBERY & SONS LTD 27 & 28 CHARTERHOUSE SQ LONDON, ENGLAND

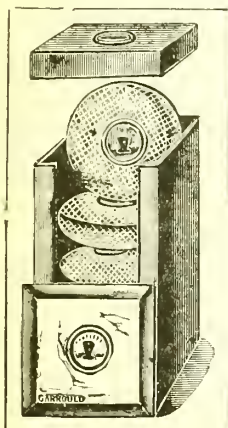
THE NEW DIFFUSERS.

Registered Design No. 282,011.

COVERED SPONGES.

CHEMISTS SHOULD PLACE THEIR ORDERS WITHOUT DELAY.

One Firm sold over 500 OF THESE DIFFUSERS LAST SEASON.



A LUXURY IN THE BATH ROOM.

ADVANTAGES.

Are much cheaper than Honeycomb Sponges. Will last twice as long. No shredding.
No stopping of bath pipes. Uniform in shape.

SMALL SIZE

1s.

MEDIUM SIZE

1s. 6d.

LARGE BATH SIZE

2s.

Subject to 33 1/3 % Trade.

ALSO FIVE GOOD LINES THAT ALL CHEMISTS CAN HANDLE

Published by GARROULD.

THE MIDWIFE'S CASE BOOK	...	...	Trade Price	...	...	5/- dozen
NURSES' REPORT BOOK	...	...	"	"	...	2/6 "
NURSES' ACCOUNT RECEIPT BOOK	...	...	"	"	...	9/- "
NURSES' WASHING BOOK	...	...	"	"	...	2/6 "
NURSES' TESTIMONIAL BOOK	...	...	"	"	...	10/- "

Samples and Full Particulars of

GARROULDS (Wholesale) 150 EDGWARE ROAD,
(Department) HYDE PARK, LONDON, W.



HORSE BALLS

Gelatine or Transparent coated. Oval or Oblong.

Alterative, Cough, Cordial, Fever, Grease,
Tonic and Diuretic. 1/6 per dozen net,
in boxes of 3, 6, or 12.

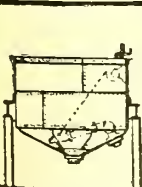
PHYSIC BALLS from 1/6 to 2/9 doz.

THE WAND MANUFACTURING CO.

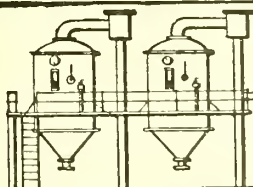
21 WELLINGTON ST., LEICESTER.

NAT. TEL. 1145.

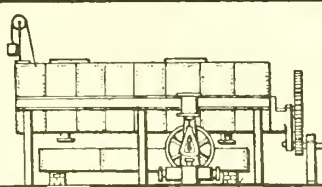
TEL. ADDRESS: "QUERCUS."



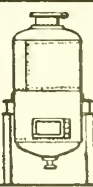
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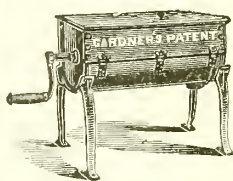
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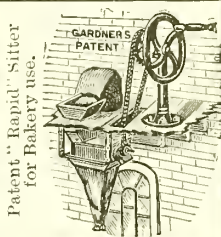
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OVER 3,200 OF GARDNER'S PATENT 'RAPID' SIFTERS & MIXERS



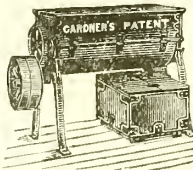
Patent "Rapid" Mixer.



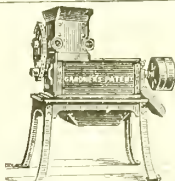
Patent "Rapid" Sifter
for Bakery use.



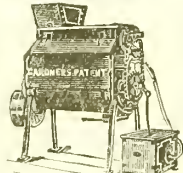
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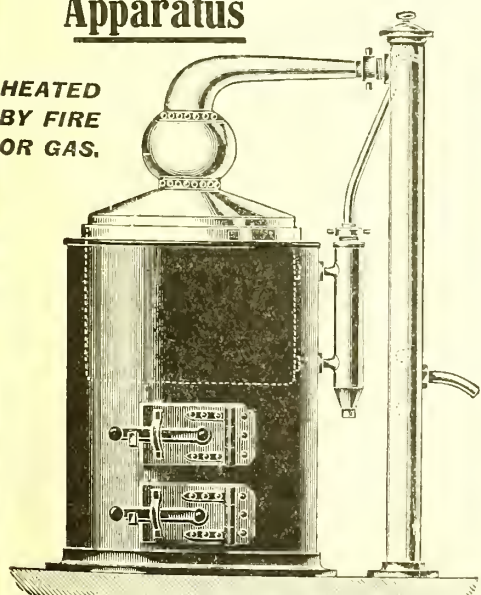
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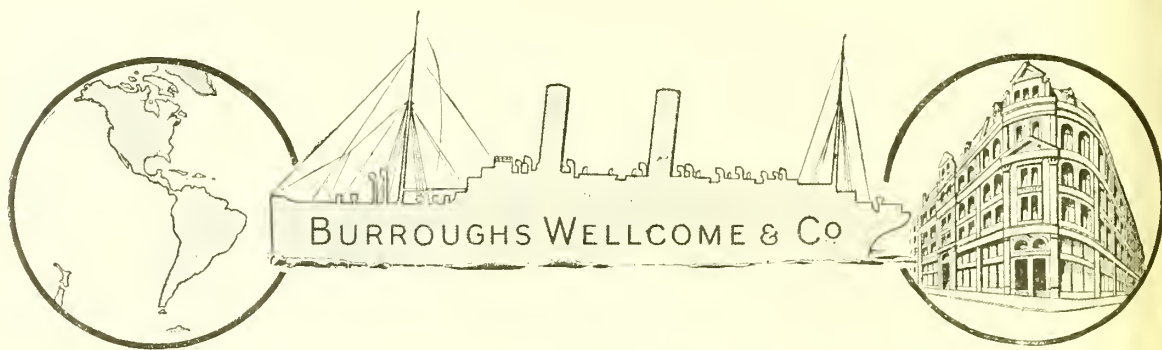
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Contains two tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil gauze, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, camel-hair brush, pins, etc.

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No. 702 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Registered)

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil gauze, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., and eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products

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Motorists, aviators, mountaineers and all sports-men appreciate these serviceable outfits.

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There is a 'Tabloid' First-Aid to suit every requirement, from that of the Boy Scout to that of the factory with a thousand hands.

There is a good and growing demand, and it will pay to foster it.

For further particulars, see B. W. & Co.'s Price List

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No. 702 'Tabloid' First-Aid



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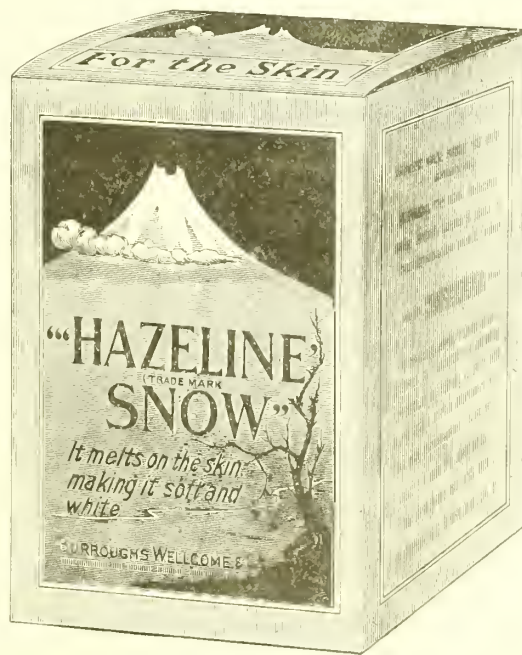
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The Daintiest Beauty-Balm Extant

Ladies are delighted with its charming elegance, its rapidly beneficial effect upon the skin and complexion, and the way in which it preserves its delightful freshness to the last.

"HAZELINE" SNOW is one of B. W. & Co.'s 24-carat products which make confident customers and build up sound business.

A show of "HAZELINE" SNOW is always in season anywhere.



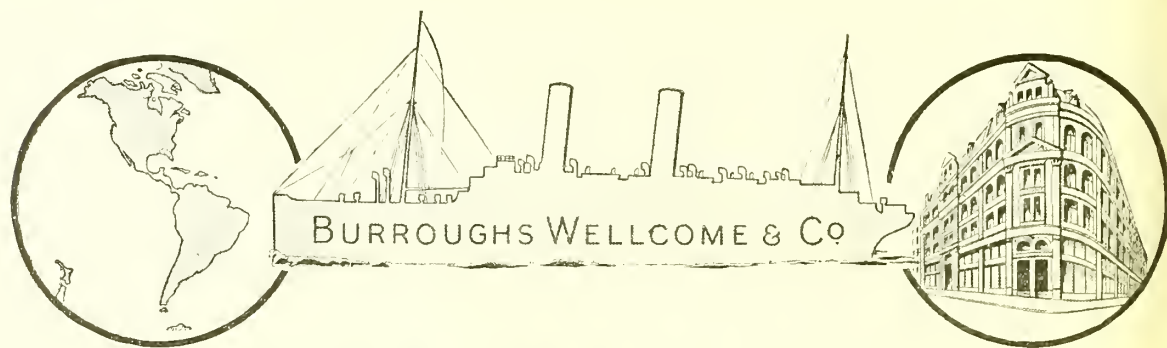
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Price 11 0 per dozen glass pots, subject



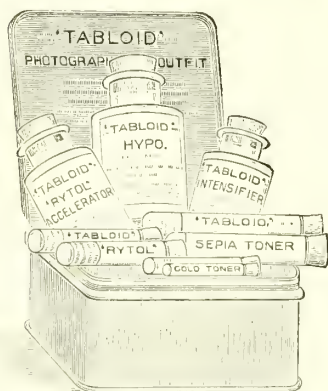
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'TABLOID'
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT
No. 905 (Registered)

A complete chemical outfit containing materials for preparing 88 ounces of developer, 96 ounces of sepia toner, 50 ounces of chromium intensifier, 30 ounces of combined bath for P.O.P., and fixing solution. A neat enamelled metal casket, measuring $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Ideal for window display. Sells readily to beginners and experts for use at home or on tour.

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They reduce development and other operations to the limit of simplicity and render success easy of attainment, the chief consideration with the amateur photographer.

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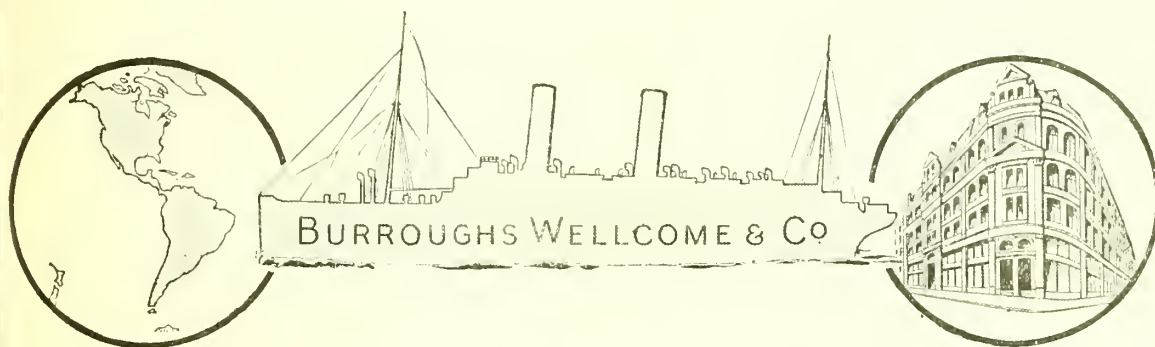
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'TABLOID'

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'Tabloid' 'RYTOL' TRADE MARK Universal Developer

Unique in concentration and developing power.

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Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Contents of this carton yield
88 ounces of solution

Contents of this bottle
yield 50 ounces of
solution



Height: $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

'TABLOID' Brand INTENSIFIERS

'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier

As efficient as poisonous mercurial solutions. Simple to use and safe for amateurs.

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A triumph of chemical and photographic research. Produces rich brown tones with ease and certainty.

'Tabloid' Gold Toners, 'Tabloid' Copper Toners, 'Tabloid' Platinum Toners, etc.



Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Contents of this carton yield
96 ounces of solution

For complete list, see B. W. & Co.'s Price List



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NEW WORLD ISSUE

MAY 21, 1910

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Vol. LXXVI., No. 21 (Series No. 1582).

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The next opportunity for Inset-distribution is the Summer issue of July 30, and the Publisher will be pleased to give you expert advice and assistance regarding methods of production and cost of distribution.

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Summary.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Owing to the funeral of King Edward VII. occurring on Friday of this week, postal arrangements are disturbed, and with the intention of catching the usual mails this issue began to go to press a day earlier than usual. We include, however, matters received up to noon on Thursday.

Some interesting observations by our dental contributor are printed on p. 71.

Students may now apply for a mixture of salts for qualitative analysis (p. 66).

The Cheltenham Branch of the N.U.A.P. is the subject of further correspondence (p. 110).

The Japan-British Exhibition, which was opened in London last Saturday, is well worth seeing (p. 75).

Saffron has reached a high price, as will be seen from the special article on the subject which begins on p. 89.

Luncheons have become a feature in American pharmacies. Mr. John Lorimer sends us a menu-card (p. 109).

Our Paris correspondent tells all about the pharmacists who have been returned to the French Parliament (p. 68).

The British soap-making industry is in a satisfactory condition, according to the census of production returns. See the article on p. 85.

We show how spirit free from duty for medicinal preparations is obtained in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal (p. 84).

Mr. E. O. James is on a business visit to Canada, and he writes about his impressions of pharmacy as conducted in the Dominion (p. 74).

South African remedies for snake-bite are described by Mr. G. E. Oliver, a photograph of *Leonotis orata* and sketches of *Tecium africanum* being given (p. 90).

The International Congress of Pharmacy, which is to be held in Brussels next September, is the subject of interviews with MM. Derneville (President) and Schampelhou (Secretary), reported on pp. 91-2.

The collection of gum acacia in the Sudan has never been so thoroughly investigated as by the staff of the Wellcome Research Laboratories in Khartoum. Notes and photographs illustrating the collection are given on pp. 88-9.

The annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on Wednesday and is fully reported in this issue. It was fairly attended, but the proceedings lacked animation and occupied scarcely an hour (p. 97).

The Whitsuntide holidays and the Royal obsequies have considerably curtailed business this week, consequently price-changes have been few. Shellac, turpentine, jalap, China galls, and carnauba wax are all higher. Ceylon citronella oil is firm, and cod-liver oil tends easier (p. 105).

In view of the visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Cambridge next month a C. & D. representative has gone over the ground to be visited by the members, and his illustrated description of the town, University, and science schools begins on p. 76.

C

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D

All communications for this section should be addressed thus "Corner for Students," *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and it is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 24, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, June 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In the list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

At Brownhills (Staffs) a wine-licence has been transferred to Mr. Jessop, chemist and druggist, High Street.

Damage estimated at 30*l.* was caused last week by a restive horse dashing into the plate-glass window of the pharmacy of Mr. A. W. Gedge, chemist and druggist, Worcester Road, Malvern Link.

A fire occurred on May 16 at the premises of Messrs. John Jones & Co., chemical manufacturers and borax refiners, High Street, Stoke-on-Trent. The outbreak was subdued before serious damage was done.

The Lancaster Chemists' Association intend to participate in the annual holiday arranged by the local Chamber of Trade for June 1, when an excursion will be run from Morecambe and Lancaster to York and Scarborough.

The Blackburn Tradesmen's Association have fixed their annual picnic for June 30. Keswick is to be visited on this date, which will be observed as a general closing day, and the chemists are being asked to join in the excursion.

The medical officer of health for Marylebone in his annual report states that 809 separate rooms, four wards of a hospital, and one motor garage were disinfected during the year, while the number of articles disinfected was 11,524.

As the result of a robbery at the shop of Mr. R. E. Pearce, chemist, Newquay, Cornwall, one boy has been sent to a reformatory for three years, and two others were bound over under the Probation Act and also received six strokes with the birch.

Miss Margaret Mary Basden, a student of the London School of Medicine for Women and of the Royal Free Hospital, is the first woman to pass the professional examination in anatomy and physiology for the diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

American Gooseberry Mildew.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received information that the summer stage of American gooseberry mildew was discovered in a Norfolk garden on May 12. Gooseberry growers are advised to examine their bushes carefully, and should any sign of disease be found, to spray their bushes with a solution of liver of sulphur (1 lb. to 32 gals. of water). A leaflet in regard to the disease can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., gratis and post-free. Letters so addressed need not be stamped.

Smuggling Saccharin.

At the Hull Police Court on May 13, William D. Haworth, herbalist, Salford, and John Leigh, ship's fireman, were found guilty of dealing in uncustomed saccharin. Three bags of saccharin, each containing 17 lb. 10 oz., were found by Customs officers in a warehouse among bags of potatoes. Haworth was fined 155*l.* 2*s.*, being double value and duty, and costs, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, and Leigh 232*l.* 13*s.*, being treble value and duty, and costs, with the alternative of five months' imprisonment.

Contracts.

East Ham Town Council.—Parke, Davis & Co., for the annual supply of antitoxin at a special quotation.

Kensington Guardians.—The tender of S. Maw, Son & Sons, for the supply of druggists' sundries, at 58*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* has been accepted, the tender of Evans Sons Lescher Webb, Ltd., previously accepted for same having been cancelled owing to a clerical error.

Lambeth Borough Council have accepted tenders from the following firms for the specified articles: Adcock and the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for 6 gross of sulphur candle at 36*s.* per gross; Adcocks for 42 gross of $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. tins of carbolic powder (10 per cent.) at 13*s.* 6*d.* per gross; Sanitas Co., Ltd., for Okol, 24 gross (4-oz.) at 35*s.* per gross, 32 gross drain-testers, at 48*s.* per gross; Newton Chambers & Co. for Izal, 24 gross (4-oz.) at 38*s.* per gross, 2½ doz. drums (1-gal.) at 6*s.* per gal.; Edward Cook & Co. Ltd., 2½ doz. drums (1-gal.) of Cofectant at 4*s.* per gal; Defries & Co., 2½ doz. drums (1-gal.) of Cyllin at 4*s.* per gal.

Expensive Medicines.

At the weekly meeting of the Aberystwyth Guardian held recently, Mr. E. J. Evans referred to a bill for five bottles of medicine, which only contained 24 grains of quinine each. The Guardians by arrangement paid for expensive medicines, including quinine, and as the medical officer had sent his prescription to Mr. Miall Jones he was dispensed, the Board had to pay for all the medicine instead of for quinine only. Quinine cost from 11*d.* 1*s.* 1*d.* per oz., and 24 grains would cost a penny, while the Board had to pay 1*s.* 5*d.* per bottle. Mr. Fosse Roberts: Move an amendment to pay one-twentieth part of the bill. Mr. C. P. Roberts asked if it was not a breach of confidence for a chemist to convey to the general public information as to the ingredients of a medical officer's prescription. Mr. Evans replied that the information was supplied by the chemist at the Board's request. The House Committee recommended that the bill should be paid, and also that the medical officer should henceforth be requested to account for quinine separately from other medicine. The Chairman said he did not think the trouble was likely to occur again, and the Committee's recommendation was then agreed to.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

In Hackney last quarter six samples of olive oil and twenty-one of pepper were analysed, and reported as genuine.

In Rotherham one sample of sweet nitre was taken, and was found to contain only one-third of the minimum proportion of ethyl nitrite.

The Staffordshire analyst reports that no drug sample were adulterated last quarter, when samples of camphorated oil, castor oil, ginger, and tartaric acid were taken.

The Stoke Newington analyst states in his annual report that the following drug samples were examined during the year: Seidlitz powders, 4; liquorice powder, arrowroot, 1; tartaric acid, 1. All were genuine.

All the following samples submitted to the Bristol analyst were certified as genuine: Sulphur ointment, 3; zinc ointment, 2; cascara sagrada tablets, 2; strong mercurial ointment, 2; castor oil, 1; eucalyptus oil, 1; sulphur and sarsaparilla tablets, 1; senna-leaves, 1.

The Wimbledon analyst reports that none of the following samples analysed during the past year were adulterated: Tartaric acid, 3; cream of tartar, 3; citric acid, 3; and olive oil, 3. However, one sample of the tartaric acid and two of the cream of tartar were certified as slightly inferior or deteriorated.

The Wolverhampton analyst reports upon sixteen samples of olive oil, two of cream of tartar, and one of non-alcoholic sherry which were submitted to him for analysis. Four of the olive-oil samples contained arachis oil (three 60 per cent. and one 70 per cent.). Two of the adulterated samples were taken informally, while the vendors of the other two were prosecuted, one being ordered to pay the costs (20s. 6d.) and the other summons being dismissed on the production of a warranty. All the remaining samples were genuine.

The medical officer of health for Marylebone (Dr. Porter) states in his annual report that the following drug samples were analysed during the year: Olive oil, 5; camphorated oil, 4; sweet nitre, 4; quinine-wine, 2; ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2; ipecacuanha-wine, 2; chlorate-of-potash lozenges, 2; gall-and-opium ointment, 2; Gregory's powder, 2; cod-liver oil, 1; compound liquorice powder, 1; pepsin, 1. Dr. Porter remarks that experience shows that at the present day the drugs sold by retail, although variable in quality, are seldom wilfully adulterated. All the samples submitted were genuine except one sample of Gregory's powder, which contained 56 instead of 60 per cent. of magnesia, and showed evidence of carelessness rather than fraud, for of the components of Gregory's powder magnesia is the cheapest.

A Poison Mystery.

The South Bucks Coroner held an inquiry on May 13 into the death of Miss Lyndall Rice (18), the daughter of the Union Baptist minister at High Wycombe, who was found dead in a chair at her parents' residence. On a table was a bottle that had contained an iron tonic which Miss Spencer, chemist and druggist, 51 Easton Street, High Wycombe, had given her for anaemia. A small quantity of liquid still remained in it, but Miss Spencer declared that the fluid was not the tonic which she had given Miss Rice, but prussic acid. Dr. Thompson Bell said the liquid in the bottle had the characteristic almond odour of prussic acid, but he was not prepared to swear that it was that drug. Miss Spencer said that Miss Rice, who was a student at the London School of Medicine, had previously asked to be supplied with chloroform in order to kill a cat for dissecting-purposes, but she refused, as the girl was under age. Dr. Bell deposed that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the girl's body, but could come to no conclusion as to the cause of death. The state of her health might have accounted for death. After a long deliberation the inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight in order that the county analyst might analyse the internal organs.

Midland Notes.

Messrs. Boots' shop in Smallbrook Street, Birmingham, is undergoing extensive repairs and alterations.

The High Sheriff of Worcester is Mr. G. F. Chance, and he read the Proclamation for last week from the steps of the Shire Hall.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed among traders at the attitude taken up by the employes in Birmingham shops in demanding the usual Wednesday afternoon holiday in addition to the Bank Holiday and the Royal funeral day.

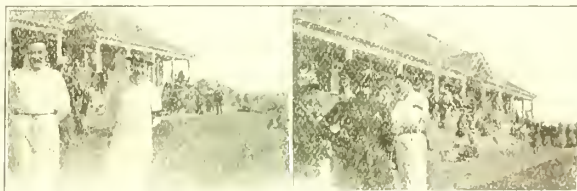
Mr. Cussons, pharmacist and optologist, Manchester, has purchased the business of Mr. A. H. Evans, J.P., 33 High East Street, Dorchester, Dorset, who, it may be remembered, achieved rather more than local fame by his dramatisation of two of Hardy's novels, "Far from the Madding Crowd" and "The Trumpet-Major."

Notts Notes.

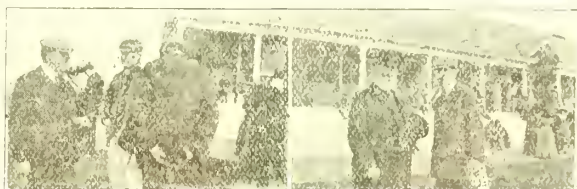
The Sheffield Chemist Golfers are expected to visit Nottingham to try conclusions with the local talent early in June. It is to be hoped that it will not be quite such a procession as on some former occasions.

The annual general meeting of the Notts Association, which takes place on Wednesday, May 25, is of somewhat greater interest this year than usual, in that there are three nominations for the vice-presidency, so that the honour will have to be decided by the ballot.

The cricket match between B.D.H. (British Drug Houses C.C.) and a Notts and Leicester combined team, on Whit Monday, was a great success. The weather could not have



F. C. Carr, Captain Notts team. H. C. Prince, Sec. N.C.A. Club.



G. J. R. Parkes, R. Harvey, E. Daniel, Alan Francis.
(in the "blazer").

SNAPSHOTS AT THE WHITMONDAY CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN
B.D.H. AND NOTTS AND LEICESTER COMBINATION.

been finer, and some of the visitors seemed to have a real good time, whether among the Notts bowling or Notts spectators.

Cricket.

Allen & Hanburys C.C. v. Cranbrook C.C.—At Walthamstow, on May 14, the former team beat the Cranbrook players by 8 runs, the scores being 68 and 60 respectively.

Stevenson & Howell C.C. v. Burgoyne Burbidges C.C.—This match, played at Crofton Park on May 14, resulted in a win for the former team. Scores: S. & H., 105; B. B., 61.

Irish News.

When sending newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Personal.

Mr. J. J. McHugh, Ph.C., Athy and Kildare, has opened a branch of his business at 3 Charlotte Street, Newbridge.

At a special meeting at Newcastle (Co. Down) Urban Council on May 13, the Chairman, Mr. R. Hastings, J.P., R.D., referred very feelingly to the death of the King, and moved a resolution of sympathy with the Queen-Mother and the Royal Family.

Guardians and their Drugs.

The Local Government Board have written to the Glennamaddy Guardians offering no further objection to the contract for drugs being given to Messrs. Beilan & Boyd at a discount of 30 per cent. Messrs. Clarke & Co. offered 29 per cent. discount, with a further bonus of 1½ per cent. if they secured the contracts for drugs and appliances; but the Guardians objected to this mode of tendering. The Clerk said appliances cost about 20% in the year, and the difference in the two tenders in twelve months would be 6d.

The Local Government Board have intimated to the Cashel Board of Guardians that the drug-contractors must

remunerate dispensary carttakers to a reasonable extent for packing medicine empties, and must also defray cartage and expenses of transit. The contractors cannot, however, be expected to send servants to the dispensary to do the packing. An order was made accepting the tender of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, but stipulating that contractors must arrange with dispensary caretakers to pack empties and have them conveyed to railway for return.

Analytical Limitations.

At Banbridge (Co. Down) Board of Guardians, on May 16, in accordance with the request of Dr. Hogg, the Clerk said he had sent for analysis a quantity of a certain medicine, and had received a report of the analyst, Mr. R. F. Blake, Belfast. The report stated that the bottle contained a liquid labelled "compound mixture," but it is quite beyond an analyst's abilities to state what are the component parts of the mixture. The chief ingredient is potassium iodide, in the proportion of one oz. in three oz. of the liquid, there is also present some tincture of cochineal. The Clerk stated that he had sent a copy of the report to the doctor.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

At a meeting of Edinburgh chemists on Monday it was decided to open on Friday only from 10 to 11 A.M. and from 6 to 8 P.M.

Mr. Robert Halley, chemist and druggist, Elgin, has received a present from the High United Free Church Choir on the occasion of his leaving for Aberdeen.

The Council of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association recommended the members to close their shops from 12 noon till 6 P.M. on the day of King Edward's funeral.

Notwithstanding the warning in the *C. & D.* some time ago regarding the sale of imitations of Bow's liniment, several chemists have lately had to write apologies and deliver up their stocks of labels for infringing this trademark.

And how those registered trade-marks have enlarged the vocabulary of the people! In the large crowd gathered near the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh to hear the new King proclaimed, a country lass was heard to murmur to her sweetheart, "Eh, Wullie! A feel like yin o' thae wee tabloids!"

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

FATAL CHEMISTRY.—Two of the house surgeons of the Bicetre Hospital, Paris, were the victims of a terrible explosion last Monday. One of the house surgeons, M. Alphonse Martin, who had some skill as a chemist, was filling a shell with a powder of his composition, and got a friend named Alphonse Mouette to assist him. The former screwed the cap of the shell too tight, and it burst, killing Martin on the spot and dangerously injuring his companion.

MEDICATED WINES.—M. Lucien Danzel, a Rouen pharmacist, points out that the red wines of Tunis and Algeria are particularly suitable for medication, and may be substituted for the more expensive clarets (Bordeaux) for the preparation of quinine-wine, etc. As the 1908 Codex does not specify under this head what wine should be employed, he thinks that those of his confrères who make the experiment will be gratified by results while remaining strictly in accordance with the letter of the law.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.—The Minister of Commerce here has just issued a tardy though interesting list of French nominations to the Order of the Legion of Honour, which have been made in connection with the Anglo-French Exhibition in London of two years ago, also with the Dublin and Saragossa Exhibitions. M. Fumouze, manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, is named an

"Officer" of the Order, and the following gentlemen figure among the "Knights" or "Chevaliers": M. Leon Midy, manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations; M. Pellerin, partner of Roger & Gallet, the well-known perfumery manufacturers; and M. Guilleminot, manufacturer of the photographic plates that bear his name.

A QUESTION OF TITLE.—M. Gervais, a member of the French Parliament, who has long specialised in military matters, raises the question of the proper manner in which soldiers should address their chiefs. The French Tommy Atkins does not say "Sir" (or "Monsieur") to his superiors, but the title "Mon lieutenant," "Mon capitaine," etc., is exacted. But, asks M. Gervais, what about the non-combatant officers? If he asks a private a question, must the unfortunate soldier reply, "Oui, Monsieur le pharmacien-major de deuxième classe"? The logical solution would evidently be to instruct that such officers should receive the title of the corresponding combatant grade, in this case "Mon capitaine," and it is hoped that this common-sense suggestion will become official.

PARLIAMENT.—The final returns in connection with the recent General Election in France show that thirteen pharmacists, fifty doctors, and one veterinary surgeon have been elected. Eleven of the pharmacists had already been in the House, and the other two, M. Barthe, of the Hérault Department, and M. Maisson, of the Puy de Dôme Department, were elected for the first time. The French pharmacist, like most members of the profession placed in constant contact with the weaker side of human nature, has often a sense of humour of a philosophical and pessimistic vein. Among these may be counted M. A. Normand, a pharmacist at Céron, near Alençon, in the Orne Department. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Parliamentary honours, having secured only 1,800 votes out of a possible 20,000. The French Press has been much entertained by the "letter of thanks" the pharmacist addressed to a little locality known as Masles. It reads as follows:

"I thank the six electors of Masles who gave me their support. They correspond exactly to the six clients whom I recognise as solvable in this parish, and I beg them to accept my thanks. As to the others, I hereby give them notice that all credit will henceforth be rigorously refused to them, because they have done me out of about 120*l.* during the past nine years, and they have not even the gratitude of dogs, to lick the hand that feeds them. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. (Signed) A. NORMAND, Pharmacien, at Céron."

Some of the electors of Masles have sent the following reply to the pharmacist-candidate:

"The electors of the parish of Masles have the honour to inform the unlucky candidate Normand that if they have not the gratitude of dogs—that is, of the stomach—the reason is that they found his pills too bitter. (Signed) A GROUP OF ELECTORS."

There the matter stands for the present, but it is generally understood in the district that the pharmacist has "burnt his bridge" for future elections by his too caustic literary effort.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE MUNICH BOTANICAL INSTITUTE proposes to open a museum of materia medica in connection with an experimental medicinal garden.

POISONS AND GERMANY.—The Imperial Board of Health is at present engaged in collecting the necessary data with the view of altering some points of the regulations dealing with the sale of poisons. In the main these will extend to the inclusion in the list of poisons of several substances not yet enumerated, especially of many employed in photography, as well as to a clearer definition of the expressions "solutions," "mixtures," or "triturations" as applied to poisons contained in the two lists.

THE GERMAN POTASH BILL has now been sanctioned by the Federal Council. In the Commission the Bill has undergone considerable alterations, and in many points it differs from the draft elaborated by the Imperial Government (*C. & D.*, February 12, p. 256). Instead of the for-

mation of a board of potash mine-owners, the new law provides for the "Kontingentierung" of the production of potash salts—i.e., the amount to be delivered is divided generally among the existing works, and for amounts over this limit m.10 to m.17 will have to be paid for every 100 kilos. The prices, too, are to be fixed. The interesting innovation of a social nature in this law is the inclusion of several paragraphs dealing with the status of the workmen employed in potash-works. These provisions are designed to prevent the workmen from suffering a loss in wages or of employment should there be any decrease in the output at a later date. In spite of considerable opposition to the proposal of introducing this new form of social legislation, these paragraphs were accepted mainly "owing to the vast advantages which this branch of industry will derive from the new law."

Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of eight Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand.

The Commonwealth.

PHARMACEUTICAL REGISTRARS.—The following is an analysis of the registers for 1909 of five States of Australia, the Tasmanian register not yet being to hand:

	N.S.W.	Qld.	S.A.	Vict.	W.A.	Total
On register ...	992	233	132	862	193	2,417
Absent from State...	70	26	3	101	3	203
Addresses unknown	—	—	—	—	44	—
Total in State ...	922	212	129	761	190	2,214
Registered on State examination ...	107	136	45	525	64	877
Registered on British qualification ...	20	27	4	86	26	163
Registered on Irish qualification ...	3	2	—	6	2	13
Registered on other qualification ...	—	1	—	6	—	7
Registered vested rights ...	823	59	78	219	63	1,242
Registered by reciprocity arrangement ...	39	13	5	20	38	116

The New Zealand register includes 456 names.

New Zealand.

APPRENTICESHIP.—At the monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand on March 11, a letter was received from Mr. C. Ward, of Wellington, who on the eve of his departure for London asked whether the examinations in general knowledge recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain would be accepted by the Board as ground for exemption from examination in Section A. The question was also asked whether two years' apprenticeship under articles of apprenticeship to a chemist in London would be recognised by the Board under the Pharmacy Act as part service of articles. As to the first question raised, the Board decided to accept a pass in such examinations in general knowledge as are recognised by the British Society. The question as to apprenticeship raised by the letter was discussed, and the opinion was expressed by the President, who said he had given consideration to the matter, that articles served outside New Zealand could not be accepted by the Board, having regard to the terms of the Pharmacy Act.

Queensland.

PHARMACY BOARD.—At the last meeting Mr. A. B. Chater, F.C.S., gave notice that steps should be taken to alter the Pharmacy Act to deprive holders of British certificates of the right to registration in Queensland without examination.

Victoria.

PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTION.—At the Footscray Police Court on March 17, G. O. L. Marrison was fined 5*l.*, and 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* costs, for selling a poison, he not being a registered pharmacist. An employé of the Board of Pharmacy on February 23 visited the shop of Joseph Garrick, 159 Nicholson Street, Footscray, and obtained from defendant by prescription an ounce of carbolic acid.

PHARMACY BOARD.—The report for 1909 states that at the ten examinations 163 candidates presented themselves; for the Preliminary examination the candidates numbered 96, against 142 in 1908. The Registrar reports that 396 out of 936 registered apprentices have failed to qualify between the years 1877 and 1909. Of these 127 have not completed their studies. Of the remaining 269 many have retired from pharmacy altogether, some have qualified in Western Australia and the other States, many only completed their four years' apprenticeship, 125 attended the compulsory lectures at the College of Pharmacy, and forty-two have passed the Intermediate examination. Some of these are still studying for the Final examination. From 1877 to 1905 some 230 apprentices have apparently drifted into other vocations, 497 have passed the Final examination, and certificate of death and cancellation of indentures account for forty-three. At two examinations in 1909 for the certificate of the College of Pharmacy in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica, and botany, thirty-four candidates presented themselves, and nineteen passed. In the Final qualifying examination of thirty-eight candidates, twenty-six passed. With reference to reciprocity with Great Britain, the Board regret that Mr. James Lacey, on his visit to 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, was afforded no opportunity of officially discussing the question with the Council, and it would appear that there is little or no likelihood of reciprocity with Great Britain being established, at any rate for some considerable time. The names of twenty-eight women appear on the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria. Nine registered as in business or assistants before the passing of the Act and nineteen qualified by examination. Seven are carrying on businesses on their own account, ten are dispensers in hospitals. During the last six years forty women have been apprenticed, and are now qualifying themselves as pharmacists. Various other matters, chiefly of local interest, are referred to by the Board.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Cape Colony.

ADDITIONS TO REGISTER.—The names of Messrs. J. Patterson and J. E. Loxton have been placed on the list of chemists licensed to trade in Cape Colony.

LYSOL AS A MEDICINE.—At the Woodstock Police Court on April 22, Walter Davidson, chemist, was fined 1*l.* for exposing for sale six bottles of "Lysol" without the necessary stamps being affixed. For the defence it was stated that the bottles had been placed, through an oversight, in the retail department instead of the stockroom.

A FORBIDDEN TREE.—The Cape Town Municipal Gardens possesses among its many attractions two specimens of a desert plant from North Africa labelled *Catha edulis*. The rather forlorn appearance of the plants has latterly attracted the attention of the gardeners, who found the curious absence of any but quite young leaves to be due to human agency, an Arab being discovered at dusk one evening busily engaged in removing the few remaining leaves of one of the specimens and contentedly munching those he did not pocket. A visit to the Magistrate next morning cost the offender 10*s.*, and has resulted in the removal of the name-plates from the specimens, which now show a much more healthy appearance. Inquiries elicited the information that the Arabs import the dried leaves of this plant, which they highly prize, though they evidently prefer fresh specimens.

KAFFIR BEERS.—Miss E. M. Doidge, M.A., and Mr. A. G. Irving, B.A., have been awarded the Cornwall and York prize of 50*l.* of the Cape University for their thesis on "The Flora of certain Kaffir Beers." The "leting" of the Basutos is made from scalded malted Kaffir corn (*Andropogon Sorghum*, Brot.), diluted to a thin gruel, and fermentation is started by adding some newly fermented "leting," or the dregs of the older product. The authors find the first fermentation is a lactic one resembling that of *Bacillus bulgaricus*. Metchnikoff, in producing large quantities of lactic acid, thus inhibiting the growth of other

bacteria. After about twelve hours *Mucor Rouxii* effects the saccharification of the starch, and alcoholic fermentation is completed by a yeast which appears soon after this mould. The alcoholic content does not exceed 5 per cent. after ten days, by which time the acidity has attained 3 per cent. (as lactic acid), making the beverage undrinkable. The practice of the natives appears to be to drink "leting" while it is quite fresh. Preparation of "joala" of the Basuto is also described. The product rarely exceeds 4 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

AT THE CARNIVAL recently held at Grahamstown, the little daughter of Mr. Alec. Paterson, of Messrs. E. W.



MISS PATERSON.

Wells & Co., dispensing chemists and druggists, Bathurst Street, won first prize in the children's section for her fancy dress. The costume was composed of white satin, the front panel being painted in representation of the premises of Messrs. Wells & Co., and the rest of the frock was decorated with specimens of druggists' sundries of every description, powder-puffs, perfume, soap, cough syrup, lemon squash, "Peps," Mellin's Food, etc., etc., the multiplicity of which can be seen in the photograph which we reproduce. The head-dress was "The Ointment Slab of the

Apothecary" carried out in white satin, supporting carboys and graduated measures. The costume was further ornamented with large butterflies made of pink and white lints embroidered with gold, and altogether Miss Paterson was a novel and piquant little figure.

Natal.

INSOLVENCY.—At the first meeting held in the insolvent estate of Mr. T. D. Charlton, chemist, Durban and Pine-town, the following amounts were the proofs entered: H. J. Gardiner & Co., London, 272*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; Henderson & Co., 8*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn, 20*l.* 4*s.*; Stranack & Williams, 149*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; Henochsberg & Co., 5*l.* 8*s.*; N. S. Lockhard, 102*l.* 12*s.*; (Mrs.) J. L. Charlton, 864*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The trustee was authorised to call for tenders for the purchase of the Pinetown business as a going concern.

Transvaal.

THE EXHIBITS of acetic acid, saccharin, and medicines of Mr. John Sachs, chemist, Pretoria, at the Pretoria Show held recently each gained a first prize.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF THE TRANSVAAL was included among the scientific and technical societies which presented the Earl of Selborne, P.C., G.C.M.G., the late Governor of the Transvaal and High Commissioner for South Africa, with a cabinet containing specimens illustrative of gold-production in the Transvaal, and an album of local views, on his departure from South Africa. The presentation was among those made at the banquet and promenade concert given in his Excellency's honour by the Johannesburg Municipality at the Wanderers' Ground, Johannesburg.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Society was held at Mercantile Buildings, Hout Street, Cape Town, on April 21, with Mr. W. Froembling in the chair. There were also present

Messrs. J. Austin-Thomas and R. Cleghorn (Vice-Presidents), J. Sowden, A. E. A. Tothill, C. L. Tayler, W. A. Sleggs, J. Patterson (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), F. C. Mathew, J. Clayton Smith, T. J. Hughes, J. S. C. Hareus (Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd.), G. Tutt, J. Francis, J. Dell, C. Merry, C. Weller, and H. R. Peck (Hon. Secretary). The election of three members to represent the Society on the Customs Revision Committee was the first item on the agenda, Messrs. W. Froembling, J. Sowden, and J. Patterson being selected.

A breezy discussion on Indian trading followed, as the subject is one which is now being given a lot of attention by retailers.

Mr. Tothill proposed that an invitation be extended to a deputation of the Cape Town Grocers' Association (through whose agency the subject was first brought under discussion) to meet the Pharmaceutical Council and give their views on the question. Mr. W. A. Sleggs seconded. After some discussion, Mr. F. C. Mathew moved as an amendment—

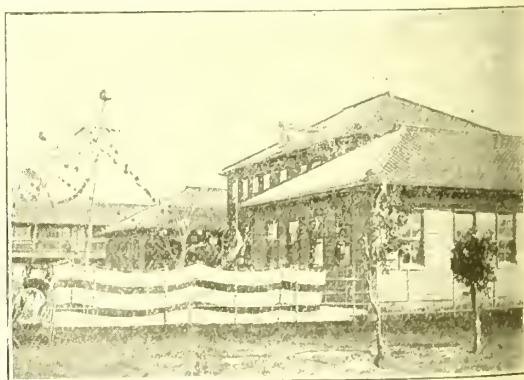
That Messrs. Tothill and Sowden continue to represent this Society on the Cape Town Committee formed to deal with the Indian trading question, and that certain funds be placed at their disposal.

Mr. G. R. Cleghorn seconded the motion, and, Mr. Tothill withdrawing his proposal, the amendment was put as a resolution and carried unanimously. The President announced that a copy of the annual report, together with a circular letter asking for co-operation, had been sent to all chemists in the Colony who were not members of their own or a kindred Society. Six new members and five associates' names had been handed in at that meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Froembling then gave a very interesting address on

POLYGLOT PHARMACY.

The title had already aroused considerable interest, which increased when the opening remarks showed that the President was about to refer to Cape Town conditions, or rather customers. Commencing with a survey of the various nationalities which are represented in the district, Mr. Froembling showed that the British, Dutch, Portuguese, and French were settlers by conquest or travel, while the Malay element was derived mainly from former slaves imported by early Dutch settlers. Others represented were of Germanic, Polish, Greek, Italian, Swedish, or Spanish descent. The ever-present Indian and ubiquitous Chinese completed as varied a population as could be found in any British dependency. Mr. Froembling then gave the names of a number of drugs in common use asked for under various uncommon titles, explaining in most cases the probable derivation of the words. He stated that while all the names could be pronounced, they could not be written. A vote of thanks for the instructive address closed the meeting.



Tokio School of Pharmacy.

The leading schools of pharmacy in Japan are affiliated with Universities, and the curriculum and methods of education recall features in American and German systems.

TYPEWRITTEN PRESCRIPTIONS.—M. Francis Marre states in the "Chimie Medicale" that many French doctors now typewrite their prescriptions, and expresses the hope that the practice may extend, although he does not think that doctors as a rule write worse than other educated men. As the prescriber cannot carry his typewriter into the sick-room, M. Marre suggests prescribing simply the more pressing matters and neatly typewriting all general directions for future treatment and medication in the calm of the surgery.

Our American Letter.

From an Ethical Pharmacist.

The Historic Litigation brought by John D. Park & Sons against certain other wholesale druggists is still in the New York courts. The original demand for damages was \$500,000, but recently Park sought permission to increase the damages to \$3,500,000. This request the Court has refused.

The U.S.P. Board of Trustees has declined to vote in favour of permitting the N.A.R.D. to send delegates to the forthcoming Washington Convention. This is said to be due to a representative of the American Medical Association. The subject will come up for consideration at the Convention, and there is little doubt that the result will be to give the N.A.R.D. power to send delegates to future decennial conventions.

Considerable Interest has been displayed during the last few months over the case brought by the Federal Government against the Waterbury Chemical Co. for the manufacture and sale of "Metabolised Cod-liver Oil Compound." The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has agreed with the Government that this product is misbranded, and cannot therefore be sold legally under its present title without violating the Food and Drugs Act. The Judge holds that the article does not contain cod-liver oil, that it does not contain anything that ever was cod liver oil, and that it does not contain anything that was ever made from cod-liver oil. A large number of cases of the product have been seized by the Government officials and are now condemned.

Political Pharmacy in the United States presents an ever-varying kaleidoscope. The newest sensation has been sprung in Philadelphia, where it has been found that a well-organised syndicate exists for the sale of cocaine and other habit-forming drugs. At least one wholesale house and several retail chemists are said to be involved. Negroes have been found supplying cocaine to school-children—a practice which has made the citizens of Philadelphia boil with indignation. The Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy has entered upon a campaign of prosecution. Several arrests have been made and others are threatened. The police have rendered hearty co-operation, and the matter has even been brought by Professor Remington to the attention of President Taft. The Philadelphia druggists have sprung to the assistance of the prosecution, and they are determined to root out the evil in their own ranks.

Food and Drug Law in U.S.A. is in rather a chaotic condition. The Federal Government and the various States do not at all agree with one another in details. Thus, sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding 0.1 per cent. is now permitted to be used as a preservative by the National authorities, but in Illinois a law has just come into effect providing that sodium benzoate and other similar preservatives may not be used in soda syrups, and declaring that where such syrups are dispensed there must be a conspicuous placard hung on the soda-fountain announcing the use of the chemical. Manufacturers now make soda syrups with and without preservatives, thus hoping to fit both kinds of laws, and permitting druggists to select whichever class of products they desire. One of the moot legal points has reference to the board or official which will be charged with the enforcement of the laws. Pharmacists for their own protection desire the enforcement of the statutes to be vested in the State Boards of Pharmacy. Physicians want it placed in the hands of the Boards of Health. In Maryland the question has been fought out pretty vigorously for several months, and the law just enacted is in effect a compromise, as enforcement of it is placed in the hands of a special Commissioner appointed by the State Board of Health at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Pharmacists will have a voice in framing regulations and the like.

At the Counter.

"TUPPENCE worth of marmalade peels" is the latest method of requesting rhubarb pills in the bleak Northland. "It's a name like that, onyway," explained the youthful customer; "they're ca'ed efter the sort o' jam ye pit on yir breid."

THE Boy demanded "a pennyworth of Carrie Nation scent." "What kind is that?" asked the chemist. "I think," said the youth (a Scot, of course), "that it's ca'ed efter the floor." Henceforth, the Rose of Persia and the Flower of Yarrow must look to it that their fragrant memories are not deposed from public favour by what is evidently the latest American importation.

Dental Notes.

By A Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

Iodoform on the Hands.

Wash the hands thoroughly with soap and water, then rub a little vinegar over them. This will remove the very disagreeable odour of iodoform, which otherwise is apt to persist for a long time.

Solvent for Celluloid.

To thoroughly dissolve celluloid the following is useful:

Sulphuric ether	...	...	3 parts by weight
Rectified spirit	...	...	1 part by weight

Allow this to stand for several days in a well corked bottle and shake frequently.

One or two parts of celluloid, cut small, to 50 parts of the above mixture produces a saturated solution.

Antiseptic Value of Fillings.

Mr. H. Percy Pickerill, B.D.S. Birm., L.D.S. Eng., communicates to the "British Dental Journal" the data and results of a research on the antiseptic value of fillings and dressing. The conclusions arrived at are as follows:

1. That few filling-materials have definite antiseptic properties, the most powerful being copper amalgam, the others being, in order of potency, oxyphosphate of zinc, "Ascher's Cement," "fellowship" amalgam, and oxyphosphate of copper (very feeble).

2. That other filling materials (*i.e.*, some amalgam) may be the vehicle for carrying infection to an otherwise sterile cavity, but that such infection may be prevented by simple precautions.

3. That gold has no antiseptic properties. The fact that gold makes a good and durable filling is to be accounted for by the aseptic precautions wittingly or unwittingly taken in inserting it. (Speaking generally, filling a tooth with copper amalgam may be taken as an instance of "antiseptic" surgery, while filling it with gold is an example of "aseptic" surgery.)

4. That of the ingredients of compound materials, such as amalgams, the only ones which show any antiseptic action are copper and zinc. Mercury has bactericidal properties at body temperature, but not at room temperature, and that alloying the mercury with other metals does, in some cases, destroy its antiseptic powers.

5. That as regards drugs used for dressings, perchloride of mercury proved to be the most powerful and most penetrating (to dentine). That pure carbolic acid is an efficient steriliser of dentine, at least up to 1.5 m.m. in thickness. That formaldehyde in either form penetrates dentine well, but that its effect is lost as soon as the gas has escaped. (This is of especial significance in relation to mummifying pastes.) That formaldehyde solution of paraform sealed in is a most efficient steriliser of septic root-canals, penetrating from the pulp-chamber to the apices of root-canals, but that carbolic acid used in the same way has practically no value.

Masticate well!

To enjoy good health one must have a good appetite; but of what use is a good appetite without good teeth for mastication? All food should be thoroughly masticated before being swallowed. This thorough chewing or mastication of food acts in several beneficial ways. First, the food, being completely softened and mixed with the salivary juices, is swallowed and enters the stomach in a condition more readily digested or acted upon by the gastric secretions, and this digestive process in the stomach is more natural and much easier than if a lump of food, half-chewed, has been bolted, in which case the stomach is unable to perform its function naturally, and the patient suffers from a severe attack of indigestion. Secondly, the thorough mastication of the food gives more work to the teeth, and thus produces a better blood supply to them and the jaws (which means health), and also acts as a cleaning and polishing agent for the teeth at the same time. The great cause of decay in many teeth, especially in children, apart from neglect, is lack of use. If children were taught to properly masticate their food, it would go a long way towards keeping the mouth clean and in good condition, the teeth stronger and healthier, and there would be fewer ailments complained of. A necessary amount of brushing of the teeth and looking after will always have to be done, but even this will be reduced to a mere minimum, which no person will find too troublesome.

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

CALCIUM CHLORIDE FOR ROADS.

In the Chancery Division last week there was down for hearing by Mr. Justice Warrington a petition by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., for the revocation of letters patent for an invention for the use of calcium chloride to prevent dust on the roads. Mr. Grey, who appeared for the petitioners, said Mr. Moritz, who represented the patentees, agreed, subject to the Judge's approval, that there should be an order for revocation, the respondents to pay the petitioners' costs. There was also a motion to amend the letters patent, and that would be dismissed, the respondents to pay the costs. His Lordship agreed.

Medical Act, 1858.

AN UNREGISTERED FRENCH SPECIALIST.

At the North London Police Court, before Mr. Hedderwick, on May 13, Henry Werner, Old Quebec Street, Marble Arch, was summoned for wilfully and falsely pretending to be a registered medical man. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the Medical Defence Union, stated that the defendant had, at an inquest regarding the death of Ernest Reich, who at the Marble Arch Hotel in March took poison, given medical evidence as to the treatment of deceased for poisoning, and, in reply to the Coroner's questions, said that he was a registered medical practitioner. At the end of the inquest he signed the expense sheet and received a fee of a guinea as a medical witness. Dr. Bateman, General Secretary of the Union, instructed an officer to visit the house at Old Quebec Street and ask for Dr. Werner. He saw the defendant, who prescribed for him and charged a fee of 5s. The defendant advertised in "The Pelican" as "Dr. Werner, the well-known French specialist." Mr. Vaughan, for the defendant, said he would plead "Guilty." The Magistrate, regarding the offence as serious, imposed the full penalty of 20l., with 5l. 5s. costs, and in default of distress one month's imprisonment.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re John Henry Kirby, Chemist and Druggist, Ongar, Essex.—This debtor filed his own petition, and has submitted the accounts showing gross liabilities 320l. 10s. 7d., of which 303l. 0s. 7d. is expected to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to produce 110l. 6s. 5d., from which has to be deducted 17l. 10s. for preference claims, leaving net assets 92l. 16s. 5d., or a deficiency of 220l. 4s. 2d. Twenty-five years ago debtor started business with 100l. capital, borrowing a further 110l. from friends, which amount has since been repaid. He attributes his failure to want of capital and keen competition, and admits that he had been unable to meet his debts in full for about two years. The books of account kept are cash-book, bought and sales ledgers, and day-book. The major portion of the liabilities are in respect of trade debts. The following are creditors: Pattley & Watts, London (67l.); Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London (14l.); W. Edwards & Son, London (37l.); Idris & Co., Ltd., London (58l.); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London (16l.); Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted (12l.).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BRAMWELL, H. R., and BLANDY, F. D., surgeons, etc., Tyne-mouth and Whitley.

DONALD, D., and VAILE, W. B., Aldershot, physicians, under the style of Donald & Vaile.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

JEFFERSON, ROBERT PICKERING, Hove, medical practitioner.

MATHESON, FARQUHAR W., Pontrhydyfen, near Aberavon, Glam., physician and surgeon.

Deed of Arrangement.

Penberthy, Henry Broad, Fore Street, Sidmouth, Devon, Chemist.—Trustee, A. L. Henry, 23 Catherine Street, Exeter, C.A. Dated May 7; filed May 12. Liabilities unsecured, 353l.; estimated net assets, 600l. Among the creditors are Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (95l.); W. Edwards & Son (25l.); W. Rowand (27l.); E. E. Jackson (20l.); Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter (58l.).

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

LEICESTER AMALGAMATED MINERAL-WATER CO., LTD.—Capital 20,000l. Object: To take over the business of the Leicester Licensed Victuallers Mineral-water Manufacturing Co., Ltd. R.O., 2 Nedham Street, Leicester.

DAVIES & CO. (BURTON SALMON), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 3,000l. Object: To take over the business of mineral-water manufacturers carried on by E. Burns, W. Ambler, and C. Parkin at Burton Salmon, Yorks, as Davies & Co.

BINGHAM CALCIUM CARBIDE CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 100l. Object: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in carbide of calcium and the products thereof, chemical materials, etc. C. Bingham is sole director. R.O., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

PRESTOLA CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital, 3,000l. Object: To take over the business of ammonia-distillers, soap-manufacturers, manufacturing drysalts, and wholesale confectioners carried on by J. W. Evans and J. T. Blackie at 12 Dryden Road, Edge Lane, Liverpool, as "Brown, Evans & Co."

WATSONS (HUNSTANTON), LTD.—Capital 2,000l. Object: To take over the business of mineral-water manufacturers carried on by C. J. Watson and T. R. Watson at New Hunstanton, Norfolk, as "Watsons." The first directors are C. J. Watson (managing director), T. R. Watson, S. Humble, E. Wright, and H. H. Winlove.

VIROGEN FOODS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 500l. Object: To carry on the business of provision merchants, chemists, druggists, drysalts, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in Virogen Food, cocoa, etc. The first directors are A. H. Cox, E. E. Cox, and W. Atkinson. R.O., 183 Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

STRAWSONS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 2,000l. Objects: To take over the business of Strawson & Co., Liverpool and Portsmouth, and to carry on the business of manufacturing of and dealers in mineral waters, cordials, vinegar, essences, etc. The subscribers are F. W. Riley (permanent governing director) and J. Hardman.

WALTER'S CAOUTCHOUC SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 6,200l. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and analytical chemists, planters, manufacturers of and dealers in rubber, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. H. Walter, D.Sc., who and E. Bottenweiser and E. E. Schwabacher are the first directors. R.O., 110 Cannon Street, E.C.

MAXSOL, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 1,500l., in 12 shares (500 5 per cent. preferred). Object: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in disinfectants, antiseptics, deodorants, soaps, horse and cattle foods, medicines and embrocations, sheep-dips, etc. The first directors are A. S. Fraser and C. F. Killar. Secretary, R. Goatcher, 60 Watling Street, E.C.

CARNA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 500l. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, oil and colour men, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. F. Jefferies and A. L. Jacobs (trading as the Carna Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) and W. E. Hall. The first directors are W. F. Jefferies (chairman), A. L. Jacobs, S. L. Jacobs, and W. E. Hall. R.O., 110 Strand, W.C.

NITRATE PRODUCTS, LTD.—Capital 100,000l. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in carbide of calcium, ammonia and allied substances, nitrogen oxides of nitrogen, nitrates, nitrites, and other nitrogenous materials, lime-compounds, graphite, and other forms of carbon, or mixtures, chemicals of all kinds, etc. The first directors are A. E. Barton, F. D. Marshall, and C. J. Macmahon. Qualification, 250l. Remuneration, 150l. each per annum (chairman 250l.). R.O., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Company News.

W. R. CAMERON, LTD.—B. Hoare, Acreington, ceased to act as receiver on April 14, 1909.

INCORPORATED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' ASSOCIATION.—To be wound up. Mr. Maurice R. L. White, "Rusholme," Chatsworth Road, Croydon, appointed liquidator.

CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the six months ended March 31 last at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES have been struck off the register at Somerset House: Alliance Roll Film Camera Co., Ltd.; Marion James & Ker, Ltd.; Myname Soap Co., Ltd.; Sensitized Paper Manufacturing Syndicate, Ltd.; and Williams' Pure Drug Co., Ltd.

ALFRED WATERWORTH, LTD.—Upon the petition of William Lucas, Edmund Lucas, and William Lucas, Jun., trading as W. Lucas & Sons, soap-merchants, 119 Church Street, Preston, before Judge Hans Hamilton, in the County Court of Lancaster on May 10, the Court ordered that the voluntary winding-up of Alfred Waterworth, Ltd., wholesale chemists, druggists, and drysalers, 3A North Road, Preston, be continued, subject to the supervision of the Court.

SANITAS CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended March 31 states that the balance to credit of profit and loss account, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, repairs to plant and machinery, advertising and other charges, and adding the amount brought forward from last account, amounts to 18,711/. From this sum 3,484/. has been paid as interim dividend, leaving, after payment of income-tax, directors' fees, and interest on debentures, a balance of 13,307/. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4½ per cent. and a bonus of ½ per cent. (making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution of ½ per cent. for the year), to place to reserve 2,000/., to contingency account 1,700/., and to carry forward 2,639/. Fifty debentures of value 5,000/. have now been redeemed, and further twenty debentures of value 2,000/. have been drawn for redemption on December 31 next, leaving 3,000/. still to be redeemed thereafter. Mr. R. M. Cunningham, the retiring director, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The annual meeting is to be held on May 25.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.—The annual meeting was held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., on May 12. Mr. J. M. Bush (chairman and managing director) presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 732), said the conditions during the past year in most countries were more favourable to trading with normal profits than was the case in the preceding year, and as a result both the gross and net profits of the company showed a substantial increase. The chairman explained at length how matters stood in regard to Messrs. J. Sofio & Co., their Messina agents, with reference to the goods destroyed during the earthquake, and, as there were exceptional circumstances connected with the case, they had decided to recommend an appropriation to be made out of the profits for the purpose of sharing the loss with Messrs. Sofio, which he felt sure would meet with approval. Trading in America had shown a great improvement, although the delay in passing the new tariff had caused restriction in the company's business during the first half of the year. The gross profit was larger, as was also the percentage of gross profit on turnover, while the expenses show a substantial decrease. There were indications that the improvement has continued during the current year, and the prospects of that company generally are much more favourable. The report, declaring a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, was unanimously adopted. Sir George Hayter Chubb was re-elected as a director.

Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. The following have so been filed and, except where otherwise stated, are charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Brager & Co., Ltd.—Debenture to secure 200/, held by A. Sink, 31 Windermere Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.

British Radium Corporation, Ltd.—Issue of 1,000/. debentures.

F. R. Cullingford, Ltd.—Debenture to secure 175/, held by Elkin & Henriques, 3 Salter's Hall Court, E.C.

Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—The total debentures outstanding on July 1, 1908, were 23,500/.

C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 150/. of debenture stock dated 1902-3, securing in all 10,000/., has been filed.

Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.—The total amount outstanding on July 1, 1908, in respect of debentures was 11,000/.

Sunrise Proprietary Co., Ltd.—Issue of 300/. debentures.

Titan Soap, Ltd. (in liquidation).—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 7,500/. (being balance outstanding) of debentures dated July 1, 1901, securing 14,000/., has been filed.

Births.

BATHURST.—At Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire, on May 14, the wife of Ernest F. Bathurst, Ph.C., of a daughter.

STYLES.—At 37 Roman Road, Victoria Park, London, E., on May 7, the wife of A. T. Styles, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriage.

FINLAY—ALLAN.—At the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh, on May 11, by the Rev. Walter Brown, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Salmond, James Finlay, chemist, Edinburgh, to Nelly Miller, third daughter of Mr. James Steel Allan, Olrig, Hermitage Drive.

Deaths.

BARNES.—At 52 Caithness Road, Brook Green, London, W., on May 12, Eliza Ann, wife of Mr. James Benjamin Barnes, Ph.C., Knightsbridge, aged seventy-nine.

FITZGERALD.—At Muswell Hill, London, N., on May 12, Mr. Anthony Hudson Fitzgerald, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Fitzgerald was a native of Berwickshire, and served his apprenticeship in Berwick-on-Tweed. He was one of the first to pass the Minor examination in Edinburgh after the 1868 Act went through Parliament. He was at that time on the staff of Messrs. Sang & Barker, wholesale druggists, for whom he occasionally travelled. Some five-and-twenty years ago he came to London to a position with Messrs. Johnson & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Finsbury, and remained with them over twenty years, when he retired, and opened a retail pharmacy in the King's Parade, Muswell Hill. This he had conducted successfully until his death, which was due to a heart affection. He leaves a family of two sons and one daughter. One of his sons is Mr. Anthony Fitzgerald, B.A., B.Sc., of Rochester.

ROBERTS.—At 208 Beacon Street, Lichfield, on May 8, Mr. Edwin Roberts, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five. Mr. Roberts left Madeley (Salop) for Lichfield about thirty-five years ago to take over the business of Mr. Banks in Market Street. He retired about twelve years ago on account of ill-health. He acted for many years as a Wesleyan local preacher.

STALEY.—On May 16, Loveday, the wife of Mr. Henry Staley, chemist, Burton-on-Trent.

TWINBERROW.—At Elbury House, Elbury, Worcester, on May 14, suddenly, Mr. John Twinberrow, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Twinberrow, who was the bearer of an old Worcester name, was associated with the business life of the city as a chemist for many years. When the local Chemists' Association was formed he was appointed a Vice-President, a position he retained up to the time of his death. Many years ago he left the city to take over Walsgrove Farm, Witley, near Worcester, where his wife's ancestors had lived for two and a half centuries, and for some years he also kept on the shop in Broad Street, Worcester, where he had a large agricultural connection. He was a prominent member of the Worcester Chamber of Agriculture, being an ex-President of that body, and one of their representatives on the Central Chamber of Agriculture. He gave up farming and retired to Worcester about ten years ago. He was churchwarden at Witley for many years, and he included archaeology among his hobbies. He leaves a widow and three sons and three daughters.

English View of Canadian Pharmacy.

THE most emphatic feature noticeable in connection with pharmacy in Canada is the adoption in a large measure of what one associates with American methods, and this probably is hardly to be wondered at when one considers its close proximity to the United States. The calling is known in the Dominion as that of a "druggist," use of the title "chemist" being quite exceptional, and there is a considerable difference in the appearance of pharmacies or drug-stores (as they are called) in comparison with those at home. They are all predominantly American in style. Most druggists devote a large space of

the store to the soda-fountain, some of these being much more elaborate than others, but in none have I seen this adjunct to the retail drug-trade developed to quite the extent which is seen in the majority of the larger stores in the United States. Some of the larger stores in the big cities go to the extent of fitting up a room (generally to the rear of the shop) with round tables similar to the arrangement in a restaurant at home, these being tastefully decorated with palms, artificial flowers, etc. The photograph of Mr. Brathwaite's pharmacy is a good illustration of the existing type. With few exceptions, all stores devote a large space to show-cases, making a bold display of candies, cigars, and tobaccos, while many of the smaller pharmacies display, even more largely than pharmaceutical goods, stationery, postcards, and indiarubber toy balls for children. In fact, to such an extent are these shown that pharmacy itself seems to be the side line.

A pleasing feature of pharmacy in Canada is that it is with but rare exceptions that dispensing is done by medical men; practically the whole of the dispensing business being in the hands of the druggist. In prescribing, the tendency is again more American than English, capsules being much more largely prescribed than the pills and cachets which predominate in the Old Country, while mixtures are rarely

prescribed in doses of more than one or two teaspoonfuls, for which good prices are charged. A feature to be deplored (at any rate from the assistants' point of view) is that the hours are excessively long, 10.30 and 11 p.m. being, even in the most remotely situated and smallest businesses, the closing hour, while the majority of the larger pharmacies in the large towns make a special feature of all-night work—large cards bearing the inscription "We never sleep" or "We never close" being lavishly displayed in prominent positions in the windows.

Salaries to assistants run higher than at home, ranging

from about 3*l.* to 5*l.* a week; but as the hours are considerably longer and cost of living higher, added to the fact that qualification by examination in Canada is necessary to practise in nearly all the States, it is not advisable for assistants holding good positions at home to emigrate. West of Winnipeg, in the States of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where enormous developments in the rapid growth of new towns is going on, there are undoubtedly good opportunities for assistants with a little capital in opening businesses, and as at the present time registration can be obtained by persons holding the "Minor" qualification and the L.P.S.I. upon payment of a fee of 10*l.*, there should be an influx of pharmacists endowed with suffi-



A CANADIAN PHARMACY INTERIOR.

Mr. W. F. C. Brathwaite's store in Main Street, Winnipeg. The fittings are the American style. To the right is the soda-fountain, and counter, formed of glass showcases, of so light appearance that all Transatlantic pharmacists consider English cases to be heavy and clumsy. The first of the series of three cases is filled with candies, elegantly packed, as chocolate creams are with us. The second case is devoted to perfumes and other toilet preparations, and the third to hair and cloth brushes, puff-boxes, and the like, with mirrors on the top. The back shop is called "The Oasis"—substantially a refreshment room. To the left is a table case devoted to sprays, manicure-sets, dentifrices, and the like. Three cases form the serving counter on this side of the store, the one nearest the door being filled with stationery, and in front of it is a display of Tuck's Pictorial postcards. Note the light style of seats and the steel ceiling.

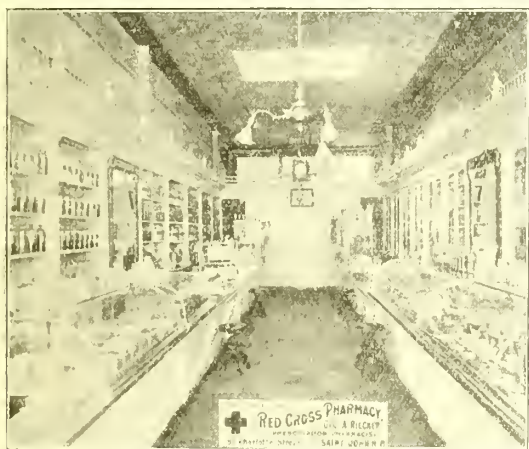
cient capital to allow of them playing a waiting game.

Speaking generally, pharmacies are much more elaborately fitted than those at home, the fittings being almost entirely of Canadian manufacture. I am assured—speaking principally of the larger towns—that it is a very small business that does not exceed a turnover of 1,000*l.* a year, while net profits range from 30 up to 50 per cent. These profits, of course, would hardly apply to stores in prominent positions in any of the large cities, as rents are enormously high.

Fortunately for the legitimate pharmacist, there are as yet few of the cheap drug-stores in existence, although

innumerable dry-goods stores handle many articles of a pharmaceutical nature.

Of the goods imported, generally speaking, rubber goods, patents, toilet preparations, and drugs come from the United States, while pastilles, medicated and otherwise, a few of the leading patent medicines, various sundries and galenical preparations come from England. France, apart from supplying the bulk of perfumery, supplies brushware very largely, as does also Japan. Germany's exports of rubber goods, sundries, etc., have not been very large, but will undoubtedly be much increased by the removal of the surtax. Combs are imported principally from Austria, while the United States control largely the importations of sponges. Mediterranean sponges, or Mandruca, as they are called, are in small demand, Cuban and Florida sponges being everywhere stocked almost without exception. Glassware, cardboard boxes, and twine are largely manufactured in the country, while surgical instruments are chiefly imported from the United States and Germany.



A NEW BRUNSWICK PHARMACY.

This is the interior of Mr. Geo. A. Riecker's place, 87 Charlotte Street, Saint John, N.B. The style of fitting is more English than American, the counters and cases being of the more solid type, and the word "Pears" over the clock gives one a homely feeling on entering. The design of the wall-fittings is particularly good.

In conclusion, I might remark that though the sympathies of the Canadian are distinctly British, his taste is largely American, and this is owing to the assiduous cultivation of the market by manufacturers in the United States. American goods are put up in a much more pleasing and tasteful manner, and though more expensive than the same quality of similar goods which could be laid down from England, a demand is created by incessant and lavish advertising. Speaking generally upon the various lines of pharmaceutical goods manufactured by both countries, English manufacturers could compete very successfully and secure a far larger share of this market if they would copy the tasteful manner in which American goods are marketed, and awake to the greatest factor of all in her competition with American manufacturers—prompt delivery. It is the constant complaint of druggists dealing with English houses that they are too long in making shipment, and whereas delivery can be made by American houses in the space of one or two weeks, English houses (apart from the length of time consumed by ocean voyage) take from three to five weeks to make shipment. So soon as English manufacturers awake to these two greatest factors in dealing with the Canadian market, so soon will her dealings in a largely augmented manner materialise.

ERNEST O. JAMES.

SIAM GAMBOGE.—The exports from Bangkok from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, amounted to 14 tons, valued at 2,578*l.*, against 15 tons, valued at 2,094*l.*, in 1907-8, and 14 tons, valued at 2,488*l.*, in 1906-7; 62 per cent. of the exports went to Hong Kong in transhipment.

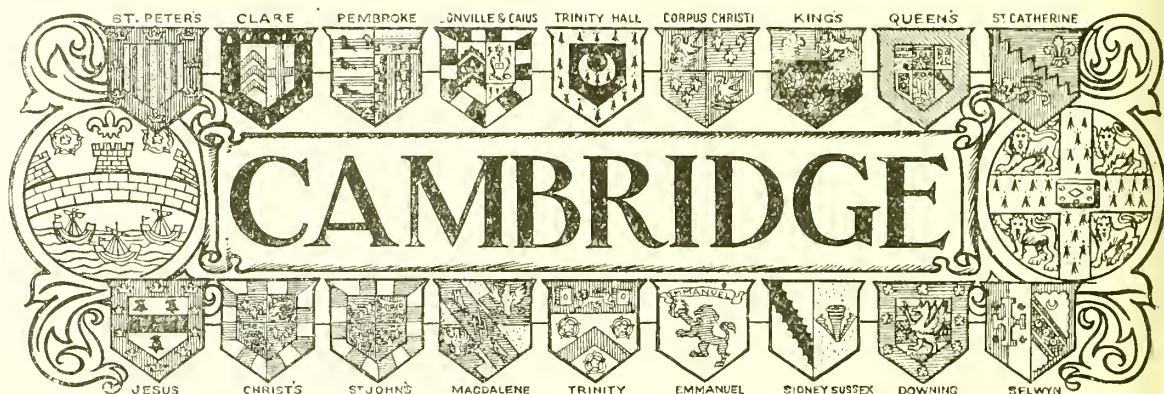
Japan-British Exhibition.

IF anything seemed destined to failure in London this summer on account of the death of King Edward, it was the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, London, W. The invitation-cards for the opening ceremony were issued a few hours before the King's death. They were thus worded:

"His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught (Hon. President), his Grace the Duke of Norfolk (President), the Commissioner-General and the Council request the honour of the company of — and lady to the opening ceremony of the Exhibition by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on Thursday, May 12, at 11.30 A.M. Ceremony will take place in the open in the Court of Arts. No admission to enclosure after 11 A.M."

The ceremony was at once cancelled, and it was quickly decided, with the authority of King George—indeed, at his request, it is understood—that the Exhibition should be opened on Saturday, May 14, without ceremony and without sign of the national mourning, except such as the feelings of the people should dictate. So, at 11 A.M. on Saturday morning visitors began to pour into the grounds, and the sights they saw compelled those who gave the matter a thought to acknowledge that Mr. Imre Kiralfy, the Commissioner-General, has never done anything so fine as the "Japanglo." True, most of the artistic effect is due to the native genius of the Japanese, but anyone who knows what exhibition-making is could see stretches of bleak exhibition territory which have blossomed into centres of interest and instruction. It is not the sort of exhibition that will tax the technologist or journalist, or combinations of both, but it is the kind which will interest everybody and give them so much pleasure that they will want to go back again and again. "Beats the French" was an expression often heard, and that is saying a great deal. The art and industries of Japan are chiefly responsible for the pleasure-giving characters of the Exhibition, and into any explanation of these we are not called upon to enter. Nor can we attempt to describe with any detail the exhibits which are more directly connected with the chemical and drug trades. In the centre of one of the courts the Formosa Government has filled a huge case with camphor, built in pyramid style from big blocks of the sublimate squeezed free from oil. Specimens of the oil are placed at the corners and sides, one of them quite dark, thus showing that Formosan camphor oil is no longer a camphor-saturated substance, but that it is, like the Japanese, freed from combined and dissolved camphor. It is a fine exhibit. In the same room Goheikwa & Co., of Taipeh, Formosa, exhibit rice-paper in good variety; and there are other exhibits of natural products which should interest pharmacists. The British exhibits are not numerous, but they are all worth seeing. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are easily first, for they have several cases among the chemical exhibits, and more in the exceptionally good photographic section. Other exhibitors that we noted are George Atkinson & Co., Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Brand & Co., J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Edwards' Harlene, D. & W. Gibbs, Read, Holliday & Co., Ltd., Izal, Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Scottish Mineral Oil Association, Ltd., F. Schutze & Co., and the United Alkali Co. All of these have spaces, and with one or two exceptions are showing well, but it is too soon to go into further detail. Later, if need be, that will be done, but in the meantime it will suffice to repeat that the "Japanglo" is one of the most enjoyable and interesting Exhibitions which have been held in London, although it is not a successor to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

At Westminster Police Court on May 13, a summons against the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Elverton Street, Westminster, for failing to notify an accident, was withdrawn on condition that defendants paid the costs.



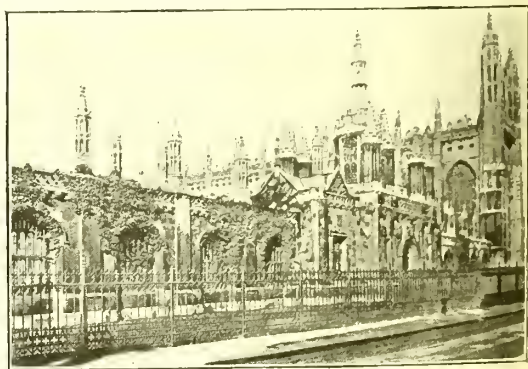
THE forty-seventh annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to be held this year at Cambridge. It is a curious circumstance that although the Conference has met at every other University town in the United Kingdom it has never yet favoured Cambridge with a visit. This is not due to any lack of attractions possessed by Cambridge, as is evidenced by the fact that the British Association has met there on at least five occasions, the last time in 1904. Indeed, it may truly be said that few towns where the Conference has met possess such attractive features as Cambridge, and on this account the 1910 meeting promises to be a remarkable one. The programme of the arrangements was published in our issue of April 23, and the present article is designed to give an outline of the attractions offered by Cambridge to the Conference and possibly influencing waverers.

Cambridge is a town of 39,000 inhabitants, and is known to everybody on account of its famous University. Like most English towns, its origin is lost in legend, but there can be no doubt the site came to be fixed upon owing to the fact that it was geographically and commercially well favoured. When one considers the state of this part of England before the draining of the Fens it is not difficult to see that the position of Cambridge, on rising ground above the Fen level, would be seized upon as a permanent dwelling-place for the inhabitants. It became, in fact, a very important commercial centre, and the neighbourhood was every year the venue of the largest of those fairs which in early days were the only means of bringing manufacturers and users into contact. Fuller refers to a fair which he states was founded in 1103, and the celebrated Stourbridge fair of medieval times was doubtless the continuation of the one to which Fuller alludes. Stourbridge fair was of great dimensions, and seems to have been arranged in streets devoted to the sale of special merchandise. It is stated that John Bunyan took this fair as the prototype of his Vanity Fair.

The derivation of the name Cambridge is interesting. Bridges in the watery waste of the Fens were comparatively rare, and it is not to be wondered at that the site of a bridge gave its name to the neighbourhood. The bridge over the Cam seems, therefore, quite simple; but this conjecture loses its simplicity when it is discovered that the river now known as the Cam was formerly called the Granta, and that the old name for the town was Grantabridge. The evolution of the name is thus traced by Professor Skeat: At about 875 A.D. the town was Grantebryce, and in the Domesday Book it is Grentebrite. The Norman tongue having naturally a difficulty with the Saxon pronunciation of the letter G, in time changed this into C; thus in 1142 the form Cantebriggie is met with. Chaucer uses this word. The dropping of the e gave in the fourteenth century such forms as Cantbrigge and Cauntbrigge, then Canbrigge (1436) and Cawnbregge (1461). Then the b changed the n sound into m, giving Cambrigge and Caumbregge. The further modification of the word is easily followed. The bridge referred to was a wooden structure, which was successively replaced by a stone bridge in 1754 and the present iron structure in 1823.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE STREETS.

In considering the evolution of the town, it would seem that originally there were two centres of population which subsequently coalesced. The castle built by William the Conqueror in 1068—a good many houses were demolished to form the site—was in the centre of one of these townships, while the Saxon remains in the stonework of the tower of St. Bene't's Church, on the south side of the river, indicate the other nucleus. Visitors will gain a rapid knowledge of the topography of the town if they bear in mind that the two main streets run northwards, following the course of the early roads in Britain. Most people will arrive in Cambridge by rail, and will on leaving the station enter one of these main streets, which continues, with several changes of name, directly to the site of the old castle. The Station Road runs into Hills Road,

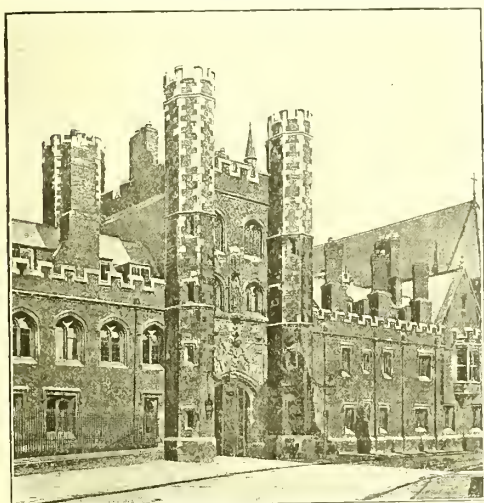


SCREEN AND EAST END OF CHAPEL, KING'S COLLEGE.

which, after passing the Perse School (founded 1615 by Stephen Perse, M.D., and removed to this site in 1890) on the right and the handsome modern Roman Catholic church on the left, changes its name to Regent Street, where on the left is the entrance to Downing College and on the right the University Arms Hotel (the headquarters of the Conference), on the edge of a fine open space known as Parker's Piece, which was obtained by the town in 1613 by exchange from Trinity College. The street now changes its name to St. Andrew's Street, from which leads out on the left Downing Street, where are situated the Science Schools, in one of which the Conference meetings will be held. On the right are the theatre, Emmanuel College, and Christ's College. The post-office and St. Andrew's Church are opposite the last-named college, and here the street becomes known as Sidney Street, from Sidney Sussex College (on the right). Trinity Church is on the left, and further along is Trinity College. The very interesting Round Church is passed on the left, and further on St. Clement's Church. Here the street is called Bridge Street, and, after passing over the bridge, becomes

Magdalene Street, from Magdalene College on the right. Finally, Castle Street is reached, indicating the site of the castle, on the right, where is also St. Giles's Church. This is the road to Huntingdon. Northampton Street, on the right, leads to the cryptically-named School of Pythagoras, which is the remains of an extensive Norman house worth visiting by those with archaeological inclinations.

The other main street follows the road from London, and was the old High Street. Beginning at the south, leading from the Botanic Gardens are Trumpington Road and Street, on the right of which are Hobson's Conduit (removed from the Market Place in 1856), Addenbrooke's Hospital, Fitzwilliam Hall, and Pembroke College. On the left are the Fitzwilliam Museum, Peterhouse, and the church of St. Mary-the-Less. The street is now called King's Parade, on the right being St. Botolph's Church and Corpus Christi College and the church of St. Mary-the-Great; while on the left are the Pitt Press, St. Catharine's College, King's College, the University Library, the



GATEWAY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Senate House, and Caius College. This street affords without doubt one of the finest architectural views in the Kingdom, the gem of the architectural features being King's College Chapel on the left. At Caius College the street changes its name to Trinity Street and St. John's Street, from the colleges which are there found. St. John's Street joins Bridge Street at the Round Church, and has been referred to in the previous itinerary. Several important but short streets running east to west connect the two main highways. The visitor is recommended to take a walk or drive along the routes which have been indicated above; this will give a good idea of the features of the town, and make it difficult to lose one's way ever after. The horse-drawn trams are useful for the purpose of a preliminary survey of the town. As a guide to visiting the churches and colleges it may be noted that the important churches are open daily, and that visitors are free to walk in the grounds of the colleges so long as they keep off the grass. These college lawns are one of the glories of Cambridge, and have only been brought to their present state of perfection by many, many years of patient mowing and rolling. The college chapels are all worth visiting, and on no account must one miss that of King's. The college grounds and lanes on the west side of King's Parade and Trinity Street lead to the celebrated "Backs" of the colleges, where the river Cam is spanned by numerous handsome bridges, and through the trees are obtained some of the most picturesque views in Europe. The playing fields and gardens of the colleges are here situated, and on a fine day the river is one of the busiest thoroughfares in the town—the boats are all pleasure craft.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The town has an excellent water-supply, but it is Hobson's Conduit which furnishes the streams of clear water

that run on each side of some of the streets. Hobson was a carrier and livery-stable keeper, who died in 1631. He was a benefactor to Cambridge, providing among other things a site for the Spinning House, or Hobson's Workhouse, and the water conduit referred to above. A portion of St. Catharine's College is built on the site of Hobson's house and stables. It was his habit of refusing to let on hire any horse out of its turn that gave rise to the well-known expression "Hobson's choice"—this or none.

The Corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, ten aldermen, thirty councillors, a town-clerk, treasurer, and coroner, with the usual officers, representing the town; and two aldermen and six councillors as representatives of the University. Formerly many disagreements arose as to the respective jurisdiction of the University and town authorities, which have ended in the representation of both bodies as outlined above. Mr. A. Sydney Campkin, one of the Councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society, was Mayor of Cambridge in 1904-5. Cambridge returns one member to Parliament, and the University two members. Oliver Cromwell represented Cambridge in 1640.

GREAT ST. MARY'S

is the largest church in Cambridge and closely identified with the University. The church faces the Senate House on one side and the Market Hill on the other. Here for several centuries the University was accustomed to meet in its corporate capacity to hear sermons and transact affairs. Even now the University sermons are preached here, and it is the great bell which summons "Congregations" in the Senate House opposite. The tower contains the celebrated Cambridge chimes, which are an adaptation of Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

PHYSICIAN AND APOTHECARY.

Of particular interest to pharmacists are two monuments in this church—the one to Dr. William Butler (1535-1618) and the other to John Crane (1572-1652), his apothecary. Butler's monument is on the north wall of the chancel, while Crane's will be found in the north aisle. Dr. Butler was born at Ipswich and educated at Clare Hall, of which he became a Fellow. He was granted a licence from the University to practise physic, but does not appear to have taken the degree of M.D. He acquired an extraordinary reputation in his profession, and Fuller says of him, "he was the first Englishman who quickened Galenical physic with a touch of Paracelsus, trading in chemical receipts with great success." He attended James I. in 1614, having previously treated Henry, Prince of Wales, in his last illness. Butler was noted for his eccentricities, and, like some other noted physicians, had a gruff manner. The story of how he cured an ague patient in London by having him suddenly thrown into the Thames has been utilised by Ainsworth in his "Tower of London." Many other quaint anecdotes are related of him. A manservant one day brought a sample of his master's water to Butler for diagnostic purposes, but the doctor would not see anyone that day. After much fruitless importunity the man told the doctor he was resolved that he should see his master's water, and thereupon he threw the liquid over the doctor. The old chronicler says, "the serving man's humour so pleased the doctor that he went to the gentleman and cured him." Butler's ale is one of the doctor's galenicals which survived until the beginning of the last century. This was an infusion in ale of betony, sage, agrimony, scurvy-grass, wormwood, elecampane, and horse-radish, which, Salmon states, was used in his time as a panpharmakon, "but what diseases it will absolutely cure I think is scarcely determined."

A curious feature about Butler is that he lived in the house of his apothecary, John Crane, and when he died left much of his wealth to Crane. Crane seems to have inherited Butler's medical reputation and to have taken a considerable part in the public life of the town. When he died he left his house to the Regius Professor of Physic for the time being. The house and premises were on the site of the present Senate House, and were exchanged for property in Market Street. He also left money to be applied for the medical relief of poor scholars.

THE ROUND CHURCH.

At a point where Trinity Street branches off from Bridge Street is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, one of the four round churches in England. It was built by some confraternity connected with the Military Order of the Templars between 1120 and 1140. Visitors should not miss seeing this church and also the church of St. Bene't, the oldest in Cambridge, with its Saxon tower. In St. Bene't's church are some curious relics, including a fire-hook, an instrument used for pulling burning thatch from the roofs of houses threatened with destruction by fire, and a Bible presented by Hobson.

A CINCHONA EXPERT

lies buried in the north chancel of Holy Trinity Church. This is a physician named Sir Robert Tabor, or Talbor; his monument, a wall-tablet, may be seen just inside the north door of the church. The inscription, scarcely decipherable, describes his virtues in laudatory terms. The drug which made Sir Robert so famous was cinchona, and the story is of considerable interest to pharmacists. Tabor was born at Ely about 1642, and was apprenticed to a Cambridge apothecary named Dear. In 1663 he entered as a sizar at St. John's College for five years, but there is no indication that he took a degree. During this period he began the study of cinchona, on the suggestion of a member of the University named Nott. The remedy had been employed for many years, but was in danger of falling into disuse owing to the distressing symptoms occasioned by the heroic doses which it was customary to administer. Tabor's method was to give small but frequent doses, and to gradually diminish the dose. He perfected his treatment by practising on the ague patients from the fens of Cambridgeshire and marshes of Essex, and wrote a book in 1672, entitled "Pyretologia," describing his treatment of fever, but he does not in this book give his method of preparing the remedy. The fullest particulars are contained in "The English Remedy or Talbor's Wonderful Secret for Cureing of Agues," which was published in 1682. A wine of cinchona was first made of the strength of, roughly, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the pint of claret, and this was administered in doses of 5 oz. every three hours for six days. The patient was then given a weaker wine, prepared from the marc of the first product, with the addition of half the amount of fresh bark. This was followed by a still weaker wine made by macerating the marc of No. 2 with more wine. To each dose of the cinchona wine was added a few drops of tincture of cinchona (1 in 4), and other drugs were combined with the cinchona according to the patient's symptoms. Tabor's remedy became famous, and after he removed to London he was called in to cure Charles II. of an ague. In this he was successful, and as a result he was appointed a King's physician, with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and knighted. Shortly afterwards he went to France, by order of Charles II., and cured the Dauphin, whose father, Louis XIV., invited Tabor to settle in France. When Tabor declined, Louis bought the secret of his remedy for two thousand guineas and an annual pension of 100*l.* In 1679 he went to Spain and cured Queen Louisa Maria of a fever. He died in 1681. Some interesting particulars could be given of the jealousy that Tabor's success incited in his medical colleagues. Dr. Gideon Harvey attacked him in a tract called "The Conclave of Physicians," and Antoine d'Aquin, the Dauphin's physician, was very bitter at being replaced by an Englishman. When asked by D'Aquin to define an intermittent fever, Tabor replied, "It is a disease which I can cure and you cannot."

OTHER CELEBRATED NATIVES

of Cambridge are Bishop Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667), John Drake, M.D. (1667-1706), who was a prominent politician of his time, and John Ayrton Paris, M.D. (1785-1856), who became President of the Royal College of Physicians. The last-named is known to pharmacists from his "Pharmacologia," first published in 1812, in which the scathing remarks on proprietary medicines may be said to have acted as an antidote to the practices of his fellow-townsmen mentioned above. Paris also published "Medical Jurisprudence" and "Elements of Medical Chemistry."

The University of Cambridge.

The origin of the University is somewhat nebulous, but it rose into importance in the twelfth century, and Henry III. about 1230 granted a charter to the University. Important privileges were bestowed by Edward III. in 1333; letters patent were granted by Henry VIII. in 1534, and a charter by Queen Elizabeth in 1561. The University was, in 1571, incorporated by Act of Parliament under the name of "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge." The incorporation includes seventeen colleges and one public hostel, each of which is a body corporate bound by its own statutes, but also controlled by the paramount laws of the University. The statutes have been revised on various occasions since the time of Elizabeth, notably in 1856 and 1877, while in 1869 power was given to the University to admit as students and confer degrees on persons who are not members of any college or hall. The members of the University number between thirteen and fourteen thousand, of whom about three thousand are undergraduates, most of whom are in residence with the intention of proceeding to a degree in due course. Members have a right to share in the government of the University. The legislative body, called the Senate, with which rests the ultimate decision of all questions of academic policy, consists of all persons of the degree of Master of Arts and of any higher degree who retain their names on the books. It is the Senate which allows degrees, appoints most of the University officers, and elects the two members who represent the University in the House of Commons. The place of assembly is called the Senate House. The Council of the Senate consists of the Chancellor (Lord Rayleigh), the Vice-Chancellor (his deputy), appointed every year from among the heads of colleges; four heads of colleges, four Professors of the University, and eight other members of the Senate chosen from the electoral roll published by the Vice-Chancellor. The electoral roll consists of members of the Senate who have resided within a mile and a half of Great St. Mary's Church for a given time, together with the officers of the University who are members of the Senate, the Heads of Houses, the Professors, and the Public Examiners. Nothing can be offered to the Senate for confirmation without the sanction of the Council. The term "grace" is used of a proposal offered to the Senate or confirmed by it. There are also other official persons or groups of persons who discharge special executive functions within the University, such as the Public Orator, High Steward, Registrar, Librarian, Proctors, and Pro-Proctors. The University also appoints syndicates (committees) and special boards of studies for departments of study. Each department of study is under the control of a Professor, and the system of teaching as a whole is under the supervision of a General Board of Studies, on which all the more important subjects of study are represented. The income of the University is derived from various sources, such as the rectory of Burwell and a farm at Barton; fees at matriculation, at certain examinations for degrees, etc.; the profits of the University Press, a tax paid by every member of the University, and contributions from colleges. The several degrees of the University are conferred upon such persons as are duly presented to the Vice-Chancellor by their respective college officials, after satisfying the University Examiners or Professors respectively in the several examinations and exercises required by the statutes of the University, after a statutable residence and a course of instruction, partly under college tutors and partly under the University Professors. The terms of the University are three, and include 227 days at least. Michaelmas term begins on October 1, Lent term on January 8, and Easter term at a date which varies from April 10 to April 27. A person *in statu pupillari*, keeping terms by residence, must reside within the precincts of the University (extending two and a half miles from Great St. Mary's Church) in some college or hostel; licensed lodgings, with his parents, or elsewhere by special permission.

Professorships.

Among the various Professorships of the University are the following:

REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSIC, founded by Henry VIII., 1540, with a stipend of 700*l.* per annum, to which Sir T. C. Allbutt, M.D., F.R.S., was appointed in 1892.

MATHEMATICS, founded 1663. Stipend, 850/. Held by Sir Joseph Larmor, M.A. In 1669 Isaac Newton held this professorship.

CHEMISTRY, founded 1702. Stipend, 850/. Held by Mr. J. Pope, M.A. The first holder was Vigan, of Verona. There are two demonstrators of chemistry—Mr. W. J. Sell, D., and Mr. H. J. H. Fenton, Sc.D.—and the professor's assistant is Mr. John Read, Ph.D.

ASTRONOMY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, founded 1704. Stipend, 800/. Present holder, Sir G. H. Darwin, M.A.

ANATOMY, founded 1707. Stipend, 600/. Present holder, Dr. A. Macalister, M.D., F.R.S. There are also a senior and a junior demonstrators of anatomy.

BOTANY, founded 1724. Stipend, 700/. Held by Mr. A. C. Ward, M.A., F.R.S., since 1906. There is also a botanist in the Agricultural Department and a senior and junior demonstrator.

NATURAL EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, founded 1783 by the Rev. Richard Jackson, who endowed it with an estate producing about 140/. per annum. The stipend is now 500/. per annum. Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., the present holder, was appointed in 1875. There is also a demonstrator to the Jacksonian Professor.

DOWNING PROFESSORSHIP OF MEDICINE, founded 1800. Annual stipend, an amount greater by 300/. than the share of the revenue of Downing College paid to each Fellow. The present holder, appointed in 1894, is Mr. J. B. Bradbury, D., B.A. There is an assistant to the present Professor, with a stipend of 200/., paid partly by the Professor and partly by the University. The position is held by Mr. W. E. Dixon, M.D., M.A.

CAVENDISH PROFESSOR OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS, established 1871. Stipend, 850/. Present holder, Sir J. J. Thomson, M.A. Previous holders were J. Clerk Maxwell (1871) and Lord Rayleigh (1879). There are three demonstrators of experimental physics and two assistant demonstrators.

SURGERY, established 1833, suspended 1898, and re-established 1903. Stipend, 600/. Present holder, Mr. H. Marsh, R.C.S. There is also a demonstrator.

PHYSIOLOGY, established 1883. Stipend, 800/., exclusive of fees. Present holder, Mr. J. N. Langley, Sc.D. There are two demonstrators. This professorship was formerly held by Dr. Michael Foster.

PATHOLOGY, established 1883. Stipend, 800/., exclusive of fees. Present holder, Mr. G. Sims Woodhead, M.D. There is one demonstrator.

DRAPERS' PROFESSORSHIP OF AGRICULTURE, established 1899. Stipend, 800/. Present holder, Mr. T. B. Wood, M.A.

QUICK PROFESSORSHIP OF BIOLOGY, established 1906 under the will of Frederick James Quick, of Eltham. The stipend is not to be more than 1,000/., and the professorship is not liable for more than three years without a fresh election. It is held by Mr. G. H. F. Nuttall, M.A., Sc.D., and the professor's assistant is Mr. H. B. Fentham, D.Sc.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL BOTANY, established 1908. Stipend, 700/. Present holder, Mr. R. H. Biffen, M.A.

PROFESSORSHIP OF BIOLOGY, established 1908. Stipend, 700/. per annum, of which part is provided by an anonymous donor. Present holder, Mr. W. Bateson, M.A.

There are also **READERSHIPS IN BOTANY** (stipend, 300/.; holder, Mr. F. F. Blackman, M.A.), **CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY** (stipend, 200/.; holder, Mr. F. G. Hopkins, M.A.), and **METALURGY**.

There are many University scholarships, studentships, and prizes, dating from 1647, and open to all members of the University. Some of these awards are of considerable money value.

University Buildings.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Since the University Church (already alluded to), being separated from it by the Senate House yard. It has been in existence for 500 years, and has been continuously used by the same corporate body to which it has always belonged. It is one of the libraries which, under the Copyright Act, is entitled to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, but in addition a large number of foreign books and periodicals are purchased. The buildings are grouped round two quadrangles: that on the east, facing St. Mary's Church, is called the Schools Quadrangle, because it originally contained the schools, or lecture-rooms, and other buildings required for the University; these have been gradually absorbed by the growth of the library. The second, or western, quadrangle is practically modern, and is built on the site of the old court of King's College. The number of books in the library is estimated at 750,000, exclusive of manuscripts and maps. Some very valuable collections of books have been presented to the library at

various times, the most recent gift being the Acton library (59,000 books), presented by Lord Morley in 1902. It had been presented to Lord Morley by Mr. James Carnegie. Among the treasures of the University Library is the Codex Bezae, a Græco-Latin manuscript of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles of the sixth century; Bede's "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum" (cir. 730); the Book of Cerne (ninth century); the Book of Deer (tenth century); Caxton's first book (cir. 1475); and the Samaritan Pentateuch, a manuscript upon which Nehemiah is said to have spat. The permanent sources of income amount to 7,790/. per annum, independent of the books presented under the Copyright Act.

THE SENATE HOUSE.

A classical structure with Corinthian columns, built 1722-1730 at a cost of 20,000/. It is here that degrees are con-



THE SENATE HOUSE.
Proclaiming King George V.

ferred and prize exercises recited. The photograph given herewith depicts the scene during the proclamation of King George V. last week.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

In Trumpington Street, is a fine specimen of classical architecture, designed by Basevi and commenced in 1837 to receive the collections of books, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, and engravings bequeathed to the University in 1816 by Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who also left a large sum of money, the interest from which provides for the building and endowment. The total cost of the buildings amounted to about 116,000/. The collection is of considerable importance. Connected with it is the Museum of Archaeology in Little St. Mary's Lane.

THE PITT PRESS.

The University Printing Office, was built with the surplus funds raised to erect a statue of William Pitt. Pitt was a member of Pembroke College. The University has carried on a printing office for about 350 years, and for about 200 years enjoyed the exclusive privilege, along with Oxford University and the Stationers' Company, of printing almanacs. This privilege has, since 1779, been commuted for an annual payment. The two Universities and the King's printer still retain the exclusive privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer Books. All the printing of the University, including that of the examination papers, is done at the Pitt Press.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

In 1695 an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a public "physic" garden, but it was not till 1762 that Richard Walker, D.D., established a botanic garden on a site in Pembroke Street, now occupied by Science Schools. The garden was removed to its present site in Trumpington Road in 1852. It is well worth a visit. The outdoor collections are arranged, with some exceptions, according to the natural system of De Candolle. There are in the garden numerous medicinal plants. In the stove-house is

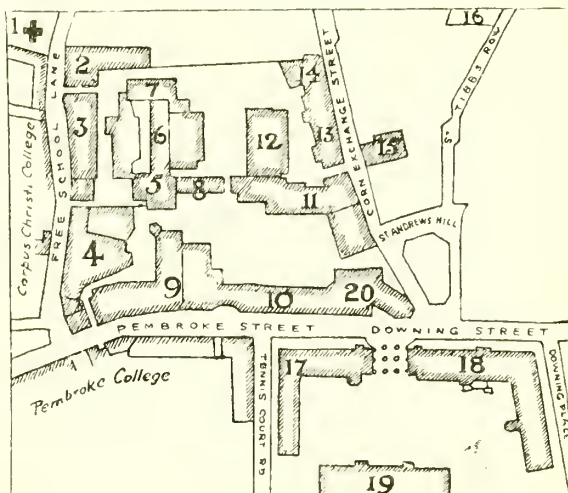
the plant upon which the species *Pilocarpus Jaborandi*, Holmes, was established.

THE OBSERVATORY.

situated a mile to the north of Cambridge, was erected in 1822-4 at a cost of 18,000*l*. The principal instruments are the Transit Circle, the Northumberland equatorial, the Newall refracting telescope, the Sheepshanks telescope (for photographic purposes), the Huggins equipment, and the Hills spectroscopic apparatus.

The Science Schools.

The position of the Museums and Laboratories of Science is shown by the map, and can be readily followed from the key figures. The Science Schools consist of the museums, laboratories, lecture-rooms, class-rooms, and workshops for



THE SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

1. St. Bene't's Church. 2 and 3. Cavendish Laboratory. 4 and 6. Engineering Department. 5. Zoological Laboratory. 7. Mineralogical Department. 8. Philosophical Library. 9. Chemical Laboratories. 10. Pharmacological Department, Medical School. 11 and 13. Physiological Laboratory. 12. Museum of Zoology. 14. Human Anatomy Laboratory. 15. Masonic Hall. 16. Lion Hotel Assembly Rooms, where the luncheons will be on July 26 and 27. 17. Department of Agriculture. 18. Sedgwick Museum of Geology. 19. Botany School, where the Sessions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held. 20. Humphry Museum, Medical School.

agriculture, anthropology, botany, chemistry, experimental physics, human anatomy, mechanism and engineering, medicine (including surgery, midwifery, pharmacology, pathology, protozoology, public health, and medical jurisprudence), mineralogy, optics and astronomy, physiology, and zoology and comparative anatomy (with animal morphology and elementary biology). These are entered from Free School Lane, Corn Exchange Street, or from Pembroke Street. The establishment of a Natural Science Tripos (1848) drew the attention of the University to the immediate need of science schools on a larger scale than had hitherto been attempted, and the removal of the Botanic Garden (1852) suggested a site. The buildings were not begun till 1863, and the Department of Agriculture is still in process of erection.

THE BOTANY SCHOOL.

in which the meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are to be held, affords accommodation for about 200 students. The old lecture-room was erected on the other side of Downing Street in 1784, and the present building was completed in 1904. The museum is arranged with a view to supplement the lectures and laboratory work and to interest the general public in the various aspects of the science. The herbarium was founded by Professor John Martyn more than a hundred and fifty years ago, but Professor Henslow, in 1825, found the Martyn collection in a hopeless state of decay. The collection of plants now consists of specimens collected by Professor Henslow, Charles Darwin, Sir Charles Bunbury, Professor Babington, and other botanists. The library possesses a valuable series of

herbals and early botanical works, in addition to modern literature, and includes also the Darwin library. The building has a flat roof, available for experimental purposes. The lecture-room, on the ground floor, where the

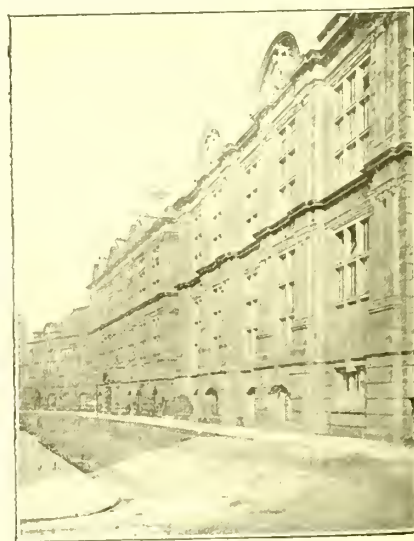


THE BOTANY SCHOOL.

Conference will meet, measures 52 ft. by 35 ft., and accommodates about 200 students. The building comprises the finest botanical laboratories in the Kingdom.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

Chemistry was being taught in Cambridge, at Trinity College, in 1680 by John Francis Vigani, of Verona, who was invested with the title of Professor of Chemistry in 1702. In 1766 the Crown endowed the professorship with a stipend of 100*l*. per annum, up to which time no stipend was paid, nor was anything furnished to the Professor by the University, except a room to lecture in. The students' fees were the source of the Professor's income. Ideas of the importance of chemistry have since advanced, and the laboratories in Pembroke Street are second to none in the Kingdom. The older portion of the laboratories was erected in 1887, upon a plan proposed by Professor Liveing



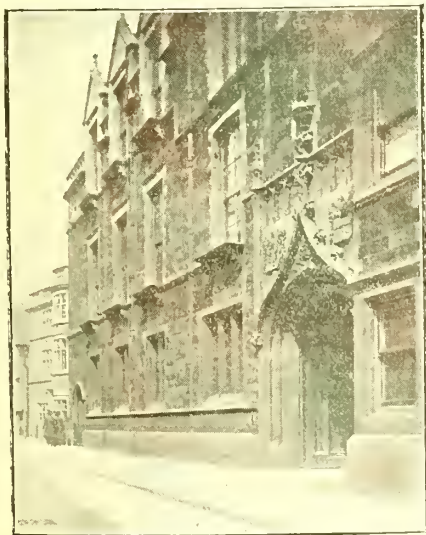
THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

and in 1908 the eastern wing was added. The ground floor contains the laboratories for elementary work, with accommodation for 210 students, and communicating are balance rooms and two rooms for gas experiments. Separated from this set of rooms by the entrance hall are three lecture rooms, with preparation and specimen rooms. The mezz

nine floor at the west end of the building contains laboratories for special purposes, and the mezzanine on the main staircase gives access to the private room of the Professor of Chemistry and a room for organic analysis. On the mezzanine floor at the east end are four smaller laboratories for the use of the lecturers in chemistry. The first floor contains advanced laboratories for ninety-five students and a large room for special operations. To the west of these rooms are a balance-room, the lecture and private rooms of the Jacksonian Professor, and another laboratory devoted to organic chemistry. At the east end, communicating directly with the advanced laboratory, are the private laboratories of the Professor of Chemistry and a large physico-chemical laboratory. Higher up are the library and rooms for special investigations; the attic floor contains rooms for the assistants and for a spectro-scope, with a concave grating. One part of the roof has been arranged as a large flat area, upon which work can be carried out in the open air. The basement contains laboratories for demonstration purposes and two fire-proof rooms, in which operations with easily inflammable substances can be safely conducted. Under the set of three lecture-rooms are receiving and store rooms and rooms for gas-analysis and high-temperature work, together with the metallurgical laboratory. To the east of the entrance hall are the machinery-room, containing two small steam engines, a dynamo, air-pump, liquid-air plant, and other machinery, the accumulator-room, and the boiler-house. Further east lie a large research laboratory connected with a balance-room and a lecture-room, with its accompanying preparation-room. The whole building is warmed by steam, and steam is laid on to all the rooms for use in chemical operations. Tubes from the air-pumps are led into the different rooms and distributed to the working benches. In addition to these laboratories St. John's and Downing Colleges have laboratories of their own, that of St. John's being the first laboratory built in Cambridge for the study of practical chemistry.

THE CAVENDISH LABORATORY,

for the study of experimental physics, was presented to the University by William Cavendish, seventh Duke of Devonshire, in 1874. It was enlarged in 1895. The ground floor contains a set of rooms for operations requiring great



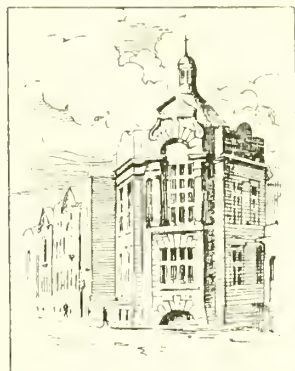
THE CAVENDISH LABORATORY.

steadiness, also store-rooms, workshop, and battery-room. The first floor contains a spacious lecture-room, with a preparation-room, a large apparatus-room, a private room for the Professor, and a large working laboratory, fitted with tables, standing on beams of their own, so as to be independent of the vibrations of the floor. Experimental lectures upon mechanics, heat, sound, electricity, and magnetism are given daily during term.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,

in Downing Street, is assigned to the departments of pharmacology, pathology and public health, medicine, surgery, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence. The Humphry Museum, so called after the first Professor of Surgery, accommodates specimens, chiefly in morbid anatomy, required for the teaching of the departments above-mentioned, and a large pathological collection. The medical, pharmacological, and pathological departments also possess a central library of books and periodicals. There are about 500 students for medical and surgical degrees. Medical School, Humphry Museum. Several scientific societies exist in connection with the University, the most noted being the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

We shall deal with the Colleges in a subsequent issue.



MEDICAL SCHOOL, HUMPHRY MUSEUM.

Photographic Notes.

(By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.)

Smears on Glass Positives.

For the making of glass positives, particularly of black-and-white subjects, there is no process equal to collodion, and to the inexperienced there is scarcely another process so full of pitfalls. I came across some wet-collodion prints the other day showing peculiar smears which were obviously between the film and the glass, and although (perhaps because) the customer who had made them was a fairly experienced hand the smears could not be accounted for. The glasses used were half-plate "wasters," and on making a systematic search into the matter I came to the conclusion that the smears were caused by the substratum used by the platemakers before coating the original plate. Moreover, I found that the substratum was extremely difficult to get rid of, so there is a decided risk in using anything but quite new glass for this work.

Green Tones on Bromide Paper.

THE following process was recently submitted to the French Photographic Society by M. Maquenne for producing a wide range of green tones on bromide prints:

The tones are the result of replacing more or less of the silver by yellow lead chromate and Prussian blue, and the best effects are obtained on glossy papers. Four stock solutions are necessary.

1.		
Lead acetate cryst.	...	135 grams
Iron perchloride solution (45° Beaume)	...	40 c.c.
Glacial acetic acid	...	100 c.c.
Water to	...	1 litre

Dissolve the lead acetate in 500 c.c. of the water, then add the acid and iron, stirring constantly. Set aside for a day or two in a cool place, and filter off the crystals of lead chloride which are deposited.

2.		
Lead acetate crystals	...	100 grams
Glacial acetic acid	...	100 c.c.
Water to	...	1 litre

3.		
Potassium ferricyanide	...	10 grams
Water to	...	100 c.c.

This solution should not be kept longer than a month or so.

4.		
Iron perchloride solution (45° Beaume)	...	1 c.c.
Glacial acetic acid	...	5 c.c.
Water to	...	500 c.c.

Before toning, the prints should be soaked till limp in a mixture of glacial acetic acid 1 and water 8 (by weight).

For Deep Green-Blue Tones the acid-soaked print is immersed in—

Solution No. 1	...	...	...	10 c.c.
Solution No. 3	...	...	...	10 c.c.
Water to	...	...	...	100 c.c.

—for six minutes, rocking all the time. This treatment turns the print blue. Wash for fifteen minutes, place again in the acetic-acid bath, wash again, further treat for two or three minutes in the acetic-acid bath, and then well wash. The print is then treated with two baths of a solution of citric acid 1 in 5, and washed for one hour. This process gets rid of the soluble lead salts, and the face of the print should be swabbed over with wet cotton-wool after the last washing. The print is then placed in a 1-in-100 solution of potassium chromate, where the blue is turned to a greenish shade. The print is again washed, treated with the citric-acid bath, and again washed for a few minutes.

Bright Green Tones are obtained by immersing the acid-soaked print in—

Solution 1	...	...	...	8 c.c.
Solution 2	...	...	...	2 c.c.
Solution 3	...	...	...	10 c.c.
Water to	...	...	...	100 c.c.

The same process is gone through as before, and the tone obtained is a sage-green with a bluish tint in the half-tones, which the author says imparts a very pleasing aerial perspective to those parts. By varying the proportions of 1 and 2 the tone is modified, the greater relative amount of No. 2 producing yellower greens.

Pure Green Tones of an even nature (without blue half-tones) are obtained by treating the acid-soaked print with—

Solution 2	...	...	...	5 c.c.
Solution 3	...	...	...	5 c.c.
Water to	...	...	...	100 c.c.

Then, without intermediate washing, transferring the print to the green-blue bath given first. The print is then well washed and placed in Solution 2, where it should remain until toned very blue. Treating with the acetic and citric acid baths as before, and placing in the chromate solution, gives a print of a pure green colour.

The process is somewhat lengthy, and a number of dishes are required, but the results I have obtained on odd prints in trying the process were well worth the trouble. The process should prove of value to photographers with an inclination to be original. As already stated, the best results are obtained on glossy papers, and the most appropriate subjects are open landscapes and sea studies.

Medical Gleanings.

Salt with Food.

WHEN more than a hundred grains are taken per diem salt acts as a circulatory stimulant and increases the tissue lymph flow, rendering the blood more viscid. A salt-free diet has a wonderful influence in bringing about the disappearance of oedema. Consequently, in all cases of high blood-pressure the amount of salt taken with food should be reduced to a minimum, and in presence of oedema, however slight, a salt-free diet is indicated. Such diet consists of vegetable soups (not containing any meat stock), with fresh green vegetables, fruits, nuts, fats, salt-free bread, potatoes, rice, peas, and sugar.—*Practical Dietetics and Bacterio-Therapeutics.*

Sleeping Sickness.

"THE LANCET" in the course of some remarks (1910, I., 933) on the treatment of trypanosomiasis with arsenical compounds, and their comparative failure, mentions that Professor Norman Collie, of University College, London, prepared solutions of ethylantimonyl tartrate which proved a very efficient trypanocide in the rat. After injection of 1 c.c. of a 0.2-per-cent. solution into rats of 100 to 200 grams in weight, trypanosomes, though previously present, disappeared entirely from the peripheral blood within one or two hours. Dr. Thomson and Professor Cushny state that in their experiments no other drug has given such favourable results, but it will be necessary to test it against other species and strains and in different hosts before any general statement can be made as to its usefulness. Ethylantimonyl tartrate and atoxyl (the best antimonial and arsenical trypanocides known), given in combination, were scarcely superior to ethylantimonyl tartrate alone.

Diet in Asthma.

ASTHMA can be greatly improved, though not cured, by diet. As a matter of fact, an attack of asthma is often brought on by an attack of indigestion, this being usually traceable to some error of diet. The asthmatic subject must be taught to regard his digestion and the selection of suitable food as matters of the first importance, and the treatment will commence by ordering simple, wholesome, well-cooked food, such as the lighter kinds of fish and meat, the white of chicken, roast beef, beefsteak, chops, and mutton. The more easily digested vegetables, such as spinach and the smaller varieties of asparagus, cauliflower, baked potatoes, and the like, may be taken, with plain dessert.—*Practical Dietetics and Bacterio-Therapeutics.*

Modern Treatment of Consumption.

DR. FRANK J. WETHERED, writing in "The Lancet" (1910, I. 937) in regard to the modern treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, says improvement certainly seems occasionally to follow the administration of certain medicaments. Cod-liver oil, especially when combined with hypophosphites, has been employed for years, and is still largely given. When the patient has a poor appetite, or when suitable food is unattainable, the oil has a beneficial action. It aids nutrition, but if appetite is good, digestion satisfactory, and sufficient good food can be obtained, its value is much lessened, its place being taken by the ordinary food matters. The prescription which has probably borne the test of time better than any other is the alkaline gentian mixture contained in the Pharmacopœia of most of the hospitals—carbonate of soda or potash, gentian, and certain carminatives. Taken before food, perhaps with the addition of some tincture of nuxvomica, it stimulates appetite and promotes digestion. Of the creosote series of drugs Dr. Wethered prefers creosote itself in doses of one to three minims after meals, not on account of any specific effect that it may have on the tuberculous process (he knows of no proof of such an action), but to take advantage of its action in preventing fermentation in the intestinal tract, and so improving the digestive process.

Prescription Problem.

THE exercise which was set in our issue of April 23 (p. 639) has brought only a moderate response, and in no case has a competitor succeeded in solving the whole of the problem. The following is the reading of the prescription:

Bismuth. subnit. gr. x.

Fiat pulv. Mitte tales vj.

One 4tis horis.

Pil. ant. ij.

The failures are mostly in the last item of the prescription, the majority of the postcards giving this as "Potass. ij." for syphons of potash-water or "October 11." Only three returned the correct solution of this line, but unfortunately mistakes in the transcription of other parts of the prescription prevent us having the pleasure of awarding the usual prizes. The next problem is:

Handwritten prescription:
 Bismuth. subnit. gr. x.
 Fiat pulv. Mitte tales vj.
 One 4tis horis.
 Pil. ant. ij.
 29 VII 1910
 J. P. Wethered

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Design of the Phoenix

on chemists' and druggists' labels, noted in the *C. & D.* last week, is due, as is doubtless the same design, *plus* the key, on the cover of this journal, to the use of the symbol by the old alchemists, who thought the phoenix arising from the flames an apt emblem of their art. But in the older forms of the phoenix legend the flames do not appear; the story in Herodotus is that the phoenix was an Arabian bird appearing in Egypt once in every five hundred years to bury its parent, encased in myrrh, in the temple of the sun at Heliopolis. In later legends it was sometimes an Indian bird, and the period of its appearances was five hundred or fourteen hundred and sixty-one years, when it burnt itself away and a new phoenix sprang from the flames. There are other variants of the story, and many explanations of it have been given. Probably it refers to the recurrence of a period marked by the heliacal rising of some prominent star or constellation. It is not many years since an Oxford don, writing in "Notes and Queries," professed his belief in the actual existence of this fabled bird! Tertullian, Clement, and other Fathers devoutly believed in it; and Dr. Lightfoot, the learned Bishop of Durham, excusing, though not, as need hardly be said, sharing their credulity, expresses the opinion that the marginal reading of Job xxix. 18 is the correct one: "I shall die in my nest, and I shall multiply my days as the phoenix."

The Legal Obligation

of the pharmacist to his apprentice a court of law can best determine, and substantial justice may have been done in the Manchester case reported last week; but every experienced person will agree that in such cases a strictly legal decision may be anything but equitable. There are apprentices whom it is impossible to teach; and though it would doubtless be best to get rid of such, this is not always practicable. The question then arises whether the pharmacist who has spent a year or two trying to do his duty to his apprentice is not justified in recouping himself by getting out of him as much as possible of such work as he is fit for. It is even a question whether to do this would not be best for the lad himself. At the same time, it must be admitted that apprenticeship has too often been merely a device for getting cheap labour; the "teaching" given has consisted in letting the apprentice do the work (sometimes with very imperfect supervision) which could safely be left to him. Of all the four or five assistants I have had direct from their apprenticeship only one had been efficiently taught even the most elementary duties, and none of them had any theoretical knowledge worth speaking of. Yet, in most cases, a substantial premium had been paid (it was not so in the Manchester case), and the young men proved to be quite capable of instruction, and soon became good assistants. They had simply had no opportunity of learning anything except to do the roughest kind of work, and to put up stock. It is impossible to defend such neglect if an obligation deliberately incurred, and more than doubtful whether the labour thus obtained is as cheap as it appears. The question of apprenticeship becomes more difficult every year; the trouble, the responsibility, the risk involved, more than overbalance any advantage the pharmacist gains, unless he receives a large premium, and even then it is doubtful whether, if he is honest, he does not lose in one way what he appears to gain in another.

The Census of Production,

which forms the subject of a most interesting leading article in your last issue, is likely to prove an eye-opener in more ways than one. When the entire returns are complete, and we are able to arrive at the exact value of the amount of British-produced commodities consumed in the country and the value of the exports of British-made goods, we shall be in a position to assess at its true worth the insistent cry of the Tariff Reformers that our home production is being strangled by the imports of foreign-made goods. In no trade can a claim of this kind be less likely to be true than in the manufacture of fine chemicals, for in whole branches of these Britain leads the world. For example, the chloroform industry, and the manufacture of opium and cinchona alkaloids, and many other fine alkaloids, have for years been peculiarly British possessions, and compared with our production I should say that the imports are quite insignificant. The item that strikes me as being quite out of proportion is the figure for coal-tar dyes, which is ridiculously small; but the explanation for this is not in the decadence either of our chemists or our manufacturers, but in the conservatism of statesmen who for the past couple of generations have throttled more industries than one by declining to provide for the use of industrial alcohol, a reproach that is now happily removed.

The Calculation of Profits

is such a simple matter that there would seem to be no room for difference of opinion as to the relative value of 20, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, or 50 per cent. of profit. In financial matters generally the profit is always calculated on the amount invested, and I fail to see why a different system should be adopted when dealing with proprietary medicines. So long as the basis of calculation is agreed upon there cannot be any diversity as to the actual percentage. Shilling articles that cost 10*d.* show a profit of 20 per cent., 9*d.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and 8*d.* 50 per cent. Calculated on Mr. Cooper's method, these figures are respectively 16 $\frac{2}{3}$, 25, and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. It is so much gained when we find Mr. Cooper considering 3*d.* in the 1*s.*, or 25 per cent. (or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), a profit with which he would be quite content. It ought surely not to be a difficult matter to average up the P.A.T.A. lines so that they would yield a profit of 3*d.* for every 9*d.* invested; but my fear is that this would involve too much trouble to the average chemist, who prefers to call on other people to help him to attack the P.A.T.A. all round.

The Student and Expert

in trade statistics may have been often puzzled as to the enormous figures which appear in the Dutch official reports to represent the imports and exports of cinchona-bark. In 1906, for instance, the exports are given at 238,914,000 gulden and the imports at 255,370,000 gulden. Twelve gulden are equal to 1*l.* sterling, so that the exports were worth 19,909,500*l.* and the imports 21,280,833*l.* The explanation is that in Holland the values given in the statistics are compiled from a schedule of prices fixed in 1860, when cinchona was 30*s.* per lb. It will be seen that if the British plan of giving actual values—say, 5*d.* per lb.—was adopted, the contribution of cinchona to the total trade of Holland would be put much lower in the official statistics.

REST AFTER MEALS.—Physiology and clinical observation are in accord in recommending rest after meals as a means of promoting digestion, which is infallibly hindered by any extraneous exertion, muscular or intellectual, since the latter withdraws energy that would otherwise be devoted to the matter in hand. Sleep after a hearty meal is injurious only to the dyspeptic.



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Editorial Articles.

Duty-free Spirit.

THE use of duty-free alcohol for medicinal purposes
supposed to be a dream, but it has been realised in Orange
River Colony, as well as in the Transvaal, and that so we
that the facts are worthy of being given in detail for con-
sideration by Revenue authorities in the rest of the Empire
including, of course, those at home. It is now some seven
years since the use of rectified spirit for manufacturing
purposes was made free of duty in the O.R.C., and the
privilege has undoubtedly been of great benefit to the
chemists of the Colony, especially since 1906, when a duty
of 9s. per bulk gallon was imposed on the manufacturers of
the other South African Colonies when imported into the
O.R.C. The difficulties in the way of collecting this im-
port-tax and the ease with which practically everyone could
obtain duty-free spirit for almost any purpose had the
result of reducing the revenue from this source to practically
nil—"4l. for the last year," the Collector of Customs told
the Medical and Pharmacy Council, "as compared with
4,000l. in the Transvaal for the same period." This is

of revenue, together with the allegations that the duty-free spirit was being improperly used, caused the Collector of Customs to take steps to obtain more complete control of the spirit used for manufacturing purposes, and with this object he issued, under the authority of the Government, further regulations which appeared in the *C. & D.*, December 4, 1909, p. 849. These regulations appear to have been the subject of considerable misunderstanding, especially on the part of country chemists, who have imagined that they would be required to use 10 gals. of spirit every month in order to obtain the rebate, and that the Medical and Pharmacy Council would require disclosure of the formulae of the preparations into which the spirit enters. Complaints have been made by country doctors that they are debarred from obtaining the rebate, and as a consequence of certain correspondence the Collector of Customs attended a meeting of the Medical and Pharmacy Council on March 18 to clear up any doubtful points (see *C. & D.*, April 16, p. 568). Briefly the system is this: Primarily a licensed chemist is the only person who may obtain a refund of the duty of 9s. per proof gallon, and of this only 8s. per proof gallon is rebated. A chemist may lay down in bond on his own premises whatever amount of spirit he pleases, and when any is required for use he must request the attendance of the Customs officer, who witnesses the removal of 10 gals. or more, on which the duty must be paid immediately. Within one month the spirit must be manufactured into perfumery or medicinal or non-potable preparations, which must be produced for the inspection of the Customs officer, who takes samples from time to time for submission to the public analyst to see that the proportion of alcohol present agrees with the manufacturer's statement. When the whole amount of spirit withdrawn from bond in one lot has been used, the manufacturer submits to the Collector of Customs a statement as to how it has been disposed of, and on this receiving the approval of the Medical and Pharmacy Council the rebate of 8s. per proof gallon is refunded. It is not intended that each monthly statement should be approved by the Council, but that each manufacturer will submit a list of his preparations which will be considered by the Council, and the approval once given will stand until cancelled. As none but chemists can obtain this refund, the new regulations should prove of great benefit to the drug-trade of the

Colony; and as the Collector of Customs informed the Council that he is prepared to favourably consider their request that the minimum quantity for removal from bond be reduced to 5 gals., the use of alcohol practically duty free is likely to come well within the reach of every chemist. The system now inaugurated is almost identical with that in force in the Transvaal, the slight modifications made being more favourable to the chemist of the O.R.C. The system is so simple that it works with little or no friction. It is not well adapted to help the large manufacturer, but it is exactly suited for the retailer, and it may be recalled that with us at home there has generally been a lack of means for giving the small man any concession when a privilege for the large manufacturer is discussed; hence the importance of keeping the Orange River Colony and Transvaal systems in mind.

A Staple Industry.

IN dealing last week with the Census of Production report on chemical and other industries of Great Britain during 1907 we gave merely the general figures regarding soap and candle factories, these forming a class by themselves of great importance in several respects. With the exception of the alkali required in soap manufacture, practically all the materials employed in the industry are imported, and one of the largest manufacturers of soap in the world attributes the success of the British soap industry to our free imports. Our gross output of soaps and kindred products in 1907 was valued at 11,723,000*l.*, and the cost of materials was 8,925,000*l.*, the margin thus being 2,798,000*l.*, out of which have to be paid wages, salaries, rents, royalties, rates, taxes, depreciation, advertisement and sales expenses, and all other similar charges, as well as profits. The industry gave employment in 1907 to 17,889 persons, of whom 14,899 were wage earners and 2,990 salaried persons, 13,553 being males and 4,336 females—1,427 females and 2,228 males were under eighteen. The net output of 2,798,000*l.* thus represents 156*l.* per person (the gross is 660*l.*). In the following table we bring together from the report of the Census Office and the Board of Trade Returns for 1907 the figures for the various products made in the United Kingdom, with imports and exports:

Made in United Kingdom	Quantity	Value	Imported	Exported	
				U.K. Made	Foreign
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Soap—					
Soft Soap	499,000	390,600	—	—	—
Household and Laundry Soap, in bars or tablets	5,528,000	6,048,000	228,034	1,114,002	11,169
Polishing and Scouring Soap	112,000	146,000	—	—	—
Powder	704,000	695,000	67,485	23,828	107
Toilet Soap	242,000	914,000	18,244	50,690	732
Other Sorts of Soap	120,000	127,000	—	26,708	998
	lb.		lb.	lb.	
Candles (including Nightlights)	100,425,000	1,640,000	150,946	31,788,700	—
Glycerin—	Cwt.				
Crude	160,000	246,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	
Distilled	153,000	356,000	54,535	199,840	22,543
			£		£
Lubricating Oils and Greases	—	228,000	1,643,142	—	1,506,599
Chemicals and Toilet Preparations	—	96,000	—	—	—
Other Products	—	296,000	—	—	—
Grease, Tallow, Animal Fat, and Stearine	—	271,000	3,505,091	1,092,439	—
Oils	—	150,000	—	—	—
Paraffin Wax (refined)	69,000	108,000	1,214,539	367,687	—

Some of these items are not strictly comparable—*e.g.*, paraffin wax: if only 108,000*l.* worth was made in this country in 1907, we could not export 367,687*l.* of British-made paraffin wax. But the soap figures are more comparable. It will be seen that the output of all kinds of soaps was 7,375,000 cwt., valued at 8,320,000*l.*; of this 1,240,000 cwt. (value 1,094,584*l.*) was exported, leaving 6,135,000 cwt. for use in the United Kingdom; and we used 300,751 cwt. of imported soap. The toilet-soap figures are excellent. Of the total output about 20 per cent. was exported (50,090 cwt., value 280,268*l.*), and we imported 18,244 cwt. (value 99,432*l.*). It will be noted that the British output, as valued by the manufacturers, is at the rate of 4*l.* per cwt., the exports were valued at 5*l.* 12*s.* per cwt., and the imported toilet soap at 6*l.* per cwt. We are supposed to import a good quantity of high-priced soaps, and the last figure lends colour to that view. We find that in the United States in 1905 there were 436 soap and candle factories, employing 15,007 persons, and giving an output valued at \$72,164,062, which is at the rate of 960*l.* worth per person. The value of the output by each person in the United Kingdom is 660*l.* The difference can scarcely be due to American methods and men producing more per head than English workmen, but is rather the result of the system whereby American manufacturers are protected by a tariff, and are thus enabled to put a higher value upon their products, getting a correspondingly higher price from consumers.

Essential Oils.

We notify in another column of this issue the publication of a treatise by Dr. C. Frh. von Rechenberg on the theory of the production and separation of etherial oils by distillation. The work is a complement to—indeed, it forms part of the second edition of—Gildemeister and Hofmann's work on essential oils ("Die ätherischen Oele"), which was first published in 1899 as one volume, and is issued this year in two volumes, this one of Dr. von Rechenberg's being the second. The treatise is in the nature of a revelation to students of essential oils, especially to those whose interests lie chiefly in the determination of those chemical and physical factors which mark the characters and purity of these oils. This, to the distiller, is the fringe of a subject in which are many problems, most of them being the inheritance of those remote times when man began to separate the odorous constituents of plants by rudimentary methods of distillation, which still continue, even with civilised people; although refinement is apparent in the apparatus, it still shelters mysteries of production, and conceals variations of product, that analysis does not elucidate. Distillers will recognise the correctness of this generalisation. How frequently have many of them struggled with the causes which have given a poor oil from first-class material, sometimes to find that a workman's neglect of an elementary provision is the source of the trouble, but more frequently that an unknown physical factor has been introduced which has changed the aroma of the distillate. In such cases departure from inherited method, with its predominating good yields, would be bad business; but frequently the distiller, through general knowledge of the physical condition of his material and inspection of his apparatus, arrives at a pseudo-scientific explanation of his mishaps. There has been little attempt, so far at least as current literature shows, to reduce the phenomena of the art of distilling essential oils to scientific system. The properties of volatile bodies, and their behaviour when vaporised, are among the fundamentals upon which

chemical science is based. The separation by distillation of the constituents of mixtures of volatile bodies has been carefully studied during the past thirty years; Ramsay and Young's researches may in this connection be cited as being generally familiar to English workers. Other physical laws which influence uniformity of vaporisation are common knowledge to chemists, but it cannot be said that they have been taken full advantage of by oil-distillers, although some of them are indispensable to uniformity of product. On the chemical side there has accumulated since 1850 a vast store of facts regarding the influence of heat and steam upon organic bodies, such as are found in the aromatic constituents of plants, and the correlation of these to the characters of essential oils must also influence uniformity of product. Dr. von Rechenberg's treatise is a successful effort to bring together, in their application to essential-oil distillation, these and other scientific data, hypotheses, and laws. He has written as a man working inside an oil distillery (Schimmel & Co.'s, Miltitz by Leipzig), whose business it is to watch the stills, what is put into them, how they are worked, and what they yield. The sketches of distilling-apparatus and of the structure of aromatic drugs in the first chapter give the keynote of practicality to the volume, but it is essentially a book for men well grounded in chemistry and physics, as the following titles of its fourteen chapters indicate:

- (1) Practice of distillation; (2) Dalton's law of diffusion; (3) distillation of reciprocal mixtures of insoluble fluids; (4) distillation under increased or reduced pressure; (5) distillation by superheated steam; (6) the chemico-physical factors in plant-distillation; (7) petit-culture and peripatetic distillation; (8) molecular association and dissociation, their influence on evaporation; (9) boiling-points and vapour pressure of similar bodies; (10) generalisations on solutions; (11) distillation of reciprocal mixtures of fluids of limited solubility; (12) distillation of homogeneous mixtures with low boiling-points; (13) distillation of mixtures without constant boiling-point; and (14) distillation of labile addition products (homogeneous mixtures of high boiling-point).

Throughout the treatise there are scores of pages of tables of boiling-points, not only of products *per se*, but of mixtures of them with other substances, and the effect of abnormal physical conditions upon distillation. The material thus brought together is of high practical value to oil-distillers, and the book contains, besides, special information regarding individual essential oils, their production and characters. We congratulate the author upon the completion of a monumental work ("Es ist ein Stük Lebensarbeit," he tells us), which is an exposition of essential-oil production that carries a lesson in thoroughness to all engaged in that industry.

"The Mixture as Before."

The Charter which Queen Victoria granted to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain requires that the annual general meetings of the Society shall be held on "the third Tuesday of the month of May in each year or such other day as near thereto as shall be determined by the Council." The third Wednesday it generally has been, and the Tuesday evenings have been reserved for the members dining together. No dinner was arranged for this year, which was well, for in the present condition of national mourning it could not have been given. The attendance at the meeting held on Wednesday afternoon this week was distinctly poor, and the proceedings were tame. After listening to the President's address, and the two brief speeches of a mildly critical nature by members, it was difficult to realise that a few years ago the lecture theatre was on such occasions crowded with an animated audience, and provincial members of the

Society were present to say as plainly as they could what they thought of the Council and its officers. Wednesday was chiefly characterised by the President's remarks on several points of criticism which have appeared in these columns, so that for a few minutes the proceedings were in danger of becoming piquant—a point which was actually reached when Mr. George Knight said a few things in his opinion but rapid manner. So the affair was "The Mixture before" without all the adjutants.

Stillis Free of Duty.

Some chemists are under the impression that any size still may be used by them free of still licence duty, so long as it is used for distilling water only. We therefore call the terms of a letter, dated October 10, 1905, which was received from the Revenue authorities and published in the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST immediately following. That letter stated that the Board had issued no regulations embracing

a general concession to chemists in regard to the use of stills for the production of distilled water, but the Board are prepared to favourably consider an application from any chemist for exemption from licence-duty in respect of still the body of which does not exceed 1 gal. in capacity, provided it is satisfactorily shown that the still is required and will be used solely for the production of distilled water, and that it is at all reasonable times open to the inspection of an officer."

Cyril H. Kirby, solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association, informs us that he has recently been in communication with the Secretary to the Customs on this matter, and the replies that he has received show that the Board have not gone back on the decision communicated to us.

Olive and Arachis Oils.

An interesting fact has been brought to light in the olive-oil case now finished—viz., that the statement on the label of the contents—olive oil—corresponded to the tests stated in the B.P. was substantially correct, although it was proved that the sample contained a considerable proportion of arachis oil. At present only the Dutch and French Pharmacopœias contain a special test for the presence of arachis oil. Both tests are in principle identical, and are based on the production of potassium arachidate. The Dutch method is as follows:

Two c.c. of olive oil is boiled with 10 c.c. of alcoholic potassium-hydroxide solution until the oil is completely saponified; the clear solution is kept in a cool place for twenty-four hours, after the expiration of which it should not show a crystalline deposit.

The French Codex prescribes the following test:

One c.c. of olive oil and 15 c.c. of alcoholic potassium-hydroxide solution (5 per cent.) are boiled for twenty minutes in a small flask under a reflux condenser. The liquid is then kept in a cool place for twelve hours, at the end of which it should still be limpid.

Compare with these the article by Mr. C. A. Hackman, *J. C. & D.*, in the *C. & D.*, February 26, p. 329. Arachis oil is at present official in the Swiss Pharmacopœia, where its number is given as between 85 and 100. The iodine-number of olive oil varies in different Pharmacopœias, Austria giving 80 to 85; France, 80 to 89; Germany, 80 to 84; Holland, 82 to 85; Italy, 81 to 84; Japan, 80 to 86; Sweden, about 83; Swiss, 79 to 84; and the United States, 80 to 88.

Pharmacy in Finland.

The political fate of the Grand Duchy of Finland has for some time been before the public, so that a few remarks on a compilation by a Finnish pharmacist (Dr. Y. W. Jalander, of Karstula) regarding the status of the profession in that country are not without interest. From his "Suomen Apteekki-Kartta" (the titles are in

Finnish and in Swedish) we learn that Finland has a population of some three millions, and they are served by 215 full and seventy-nine branch pharmacies. Helsingfors claims eleven pharmacies for a population of 143,885, while the smallest parish with a branch pharmacy is Svarta, with 410 souls. An excellent map of Finland contained in the book shows each pharmacy, as well as branch, in the country, and the distances between all. The extreme north in pharmacy is claimed by the branch in Muonio, 68° latitude and within the Arctic Circle, some fifty miles distant from its parent pharmacy. Two Finnish pharmacies date from the seventeenth century—one in Wiborg, founded March 18, 1689, and the other in Abo, dating from June 2, 1689. From its foundation to the present day the former business has changed hands ten times, and the latter twelve times. The author includes a table giving the number of prescriptions dispensed each year during the past three years by each pharmacy and branch, and it is interesting to note that the general complaint of a decrease in prescription work on the Continent also holds good for Finland. The highest number of prescriptions made up in 1909 is recorded by one of the pharmacies in Wiborg, the number being 41,698 (60,107 in 1907). Among the lowest totals are 275 (354 in 1907), and for branches 177 (538 in 1907) and 17. The oldest and youngest owners at the present time confess to sixty-eight and twenty-seven years respectively; the greater number, however, are between forty and fifty. In the list of qualified assistants, which number 185, many are the names of women.

Pharmacy in Norway.

At present there are relatively few countries in which the question of a reorganisation of pharmacy as a calling is not under discussion, or in which new laws have not recently come into force. Among the latter is Norway, which since the beginning of the year has had a new Act, some points of which are novel. It is based on the system of personal concession granted by the King, and it enacts that the sale of poisons and remedies and the dispensing of prescriptions are restricted to pharmacies, with a few exceptions. New pharmacies may only be opened provided there is a necessity for them, and before the concession is granted the municipal authorities have to confirm the application. The applicant must be assured of a livelihood, and should this not seem probable a new pharmacy may only be erected provided the local authorities undertake to place a house at the owner's disposal free of charge, and, under certain circumstances, a grant from the pharmaceutical fund may be made. Both forms of assistance cease when the turnover reaches the equivalent of 552*l.* The *concessionnaire* will have to pay a yearly contribution to a special State fund, based on his turnover. In the case of the existing privileges a rebate may be allowed, calculated on the sum paid by the holder for the privilege. Before obtaining the concession the future holder is obliged to insure his life in the Norwegian Widows' Fund for the benefit of his wife. The minimum number of assistants or apprentices to be engaged in each pharmacy will be regulated. Another provision is to the effect that should a central dépôt be erected for providing pharmaceutical products for pharmacists, every owner of a business will be obliged to order his supplies from this dépôt. When an existing concession passes into new hands, the successor is obliged to purchase the fixtures and stock of his predecessor's business, and should there be any difficulties in arriving at an agreement respecting the amount to be paid, a commission of three persons will be appointed as arbitrators, two to be named by the parties and the third by the King or his delegate. In the case of new concessions, the pharmacy may be managed, on the death of the holder, for a period not exceeding six months: in the case of privileges where no heir is entitled to obtain the concession, this may be done for not more than two years. The right to own a business may be revoked on the grounds of bankruptcy; if the pharmacy no longer meets its requirements; if the holder is declared incompetent to conduct a pharmacy owing to mental derangement, is addicted to drink or to the use of narcotics, or on other valid grounds.

Collection of Gum Acacia.

ANY details concerning the collection of crude drugs at their source is always of interest to the pharmacognosist, broker, dealer, and consumer. No better example of the type of investigation needed could be given than has been furnished on acacia gum by the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum in a monograph contained in the last annual



A GUM GENEINA NEAR KORDOFAN.

report. Gum acacia can no longer be classed with products concerning whose production but little is known, and of which asafetida, myrrh, and benzoin are still glaring examples.

We have already given photographs of gum-picking and the gum-market at Omdurman, as well as details (*C. & D.*,



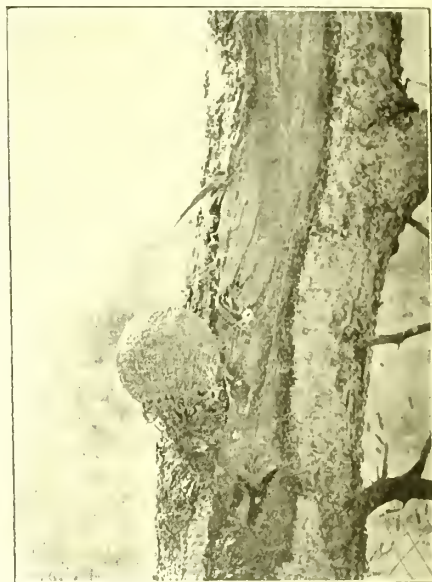
TAPPING AN ACACIA TREE.

1909, I., p. 652) of gum-gathering; and we now supplement the former articles with a series of excellent and unique photographs from the Report of the Laboratories.

The first illustration shows a geneina, or gum-garden, near Taiara, Kordofan. The straggling character of the trees which grow on the poor soil bordering the actual deserts is evident. The dusky lady is evidently dropping

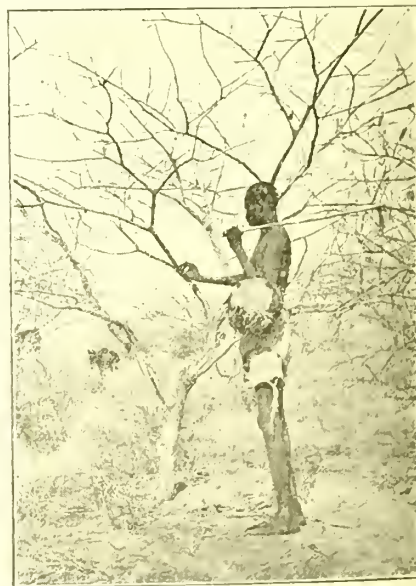
a nodule of gum collected from the branches above her into her woven-fibre basket. Her fellow-collector behind is carrying his instrument for tapping the trees over his shoulder.

The second photograph beautifully illustrates this action and also the process of tapping of the tree. For the



GLOBULE OF EXUDED GUM.

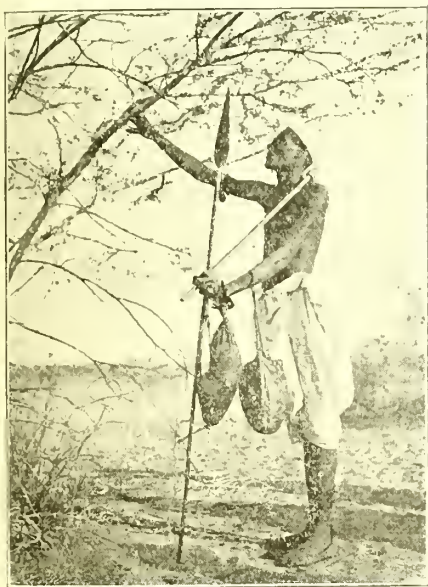
purpose the bark is cut, avoiding penetrating the wood, and a thin strip some two to three feet in length by one to three inches wide is torn off, leaving a thin layer of



PICKING OFF THE GUM.

inner bark remaining on the tree. "Wady," or natural exuded gum from wild untapped trees in unowned forests, is now practically unknown, all the gum gathered being at least under nominal ownership, and the trees are always tapped. A small amount of gum which exudes from natural fissures is collected along with that exuding at a point of tapping.

The rate of exudation of the liquid gum is closely dependent upon the temperature, being most rapid when it is high. The exudate must in any case be allowed to remain upon the tree for two or three weeks in order that the tear may become moderately firm. If the



NATIVE COLLECTOR WITH WATER-SKIN, GUM POUCH, SPEAR, AND AXE.

nodule be picked off too early the liquid contents flow away, leaving an empty shell, which easily crushes in transit. A fine example of an ovoid mass of gum is depicted near the point of tapping in the third illustration. The surface marking on the large nodule is particularly



COLLECTING GUM FROM UPPER BRANCHES.

well shown. A smaller one is seen at the extreme base of the stripped portion of the trunk.

The next three photographs show the picking of the gum from the trees. The first native collector is removing the gum within easy reach. A laden mule behind suggests the means of transport available. The next gatherer of gum is still more picturesque. In addition to his sack for hold-

ing gum and food, he carries his water-skin and also a spear for protection against wild animals. Both the men collectors carry tapping axes over their shoulders. The woman portrayed in the last illustration is knocking the gum off the higher branches by means of a stick. Seven or eight collections are usually made in each season.

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Saffron.

THE dried stigmas and tops of the styles of *Crocus sativus*, Linn., as the British Pharmacopœia and others describe saffron, need careful picking if the drug is to conform with the official requirements. The method of picking has special interest at the moment, owing to the market condition of the article. The group here shown is reproduced from a photograph taken in the district of Pithiviers-en-Gatinais, South of France, that country and Spain being the saffron-growing countries. There have



PICKING SAFFRON.

been several advances in the price of saffron lately, and this week the drug has reached 42s. per lb. for finest Valencia or the highest commercial quality. This is fully an improvement of 10s. per lb. since January, and is the highest price for at least a decade. This is clearly shown by the table printed below, which has been prepared from data which we have obtained from Mr. H. Rubeeck:

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
January ...	36	27	28	34	6	22	33	27	32	29	32
February ...	35	6	23	27	6	34	25	31	27	32	28
March ...	36	23	27	6	34	26	30	6	27	6	32
April ...	35	23	28	6	33	6	27	30	30	31	6
May ...	35	27	28	6	32	6	26	30	33	31	6
June ...	34	6	23	29	31	6	25	29	32	31	29
July ...	34	6	22	6	29	28	6	25	29	6	32
August ...	34	6	23	6	29	6	27	6	24	6	29
September ...	33	6	23	6	29	6	27	6	24	6	30
October ...	32	6	23	6	31	27	6	26	29	6	30
November ...	29	6	28	35	22	6	33	28	32	6	29
December ...	29	29	35	21	6	33	27	22	6	29	32

It will be seen that until 1910 saffron held a normal course, the lowest price during the decade being 21s. 6d. in December 1904, in which year prices declined about 13s., this being due to a large crop. The extent of the last Spanish crop, which is usually brought to market at Valencia and Alicante in November and December, is not known, and it cannot be said with certainty that it was below the average. It is not, however, the actual result of the crop which usually moves the price of the drug so much as the action of speculators at Valencia and elsewhere, who control the output. The rate of exchange also exercises a powerful influence upon the saffron market, as it does upon all Spanish produce, and when the peseta

risers appreciably it is safe to conclude that saffron will follow suit. On the present occasion, however, the substantial advance is due to drought, which has caused considerable damage to the bulbs planted early in the spring. Recently the Board of Trade have published statistics showing the monthly exports from Spain, but these figures cannot be taken as a guide to output, as no account is taken of the appreciable quantity sent over the border to France, a considerable consumer, while the figures include all grades of saffron and "stems," the latter adding greatly to the weight. However, as the figures are "official," we give them for the last three years for what they are worth:

	1907	1908	1909
Kilos.	105,679	89,625	107,107

The use of saffron appears to be stationary in this country, but large quantities are still sent to India (45,000 lb. in 1908-09, practically all from France), and the United States is also a large consumer. We are informed that saffron is being increasingly used in this country in the colouring of fish.

South African Plants.

Notes on Those of Medicinal Interest.

By G. E. Oliver.

Remedies for Snake-bite.

OF plants used as remedies for snake-bite in South Africa by the natives about half-a-dozen are pre-eminent, and of these two species of *Leonotis* and one of *Teucrium* may be mentioned as the most important. Much curiosity existed about the identity of these before Andrew Smith was able in his work to reveal their botanical source. Some enterprising persons had previously possessed themselves of the secret, and to this day preparations of these plants are sold in small stoppered vials at very high prices, the one most commonly esteemed containing ammonia in addition to the vegetable extractive and commanding a retail price of 15s. per ½-oz. vial.

Much importance was formerly attached to the discovery of these plants, especially in view of the numerous supposed cures which had been effected by their means from the bites of most deadly snakes. The belief that they actually do act as antidotes is very widely held, and especially by Europeans who have lived among natives and had opportunities of examining their customs. To doubt the matter would bring ridicule on the head of the sceptic. Every trader and every missionary has his instance or instances of a person bitten by a venomous snake whose life has been saved by the timely application of one of these native remedies. The following, quoted from Smith's work, may be taken as typical of these instances and as exemplifying the utterly unscientific deduction from the events:

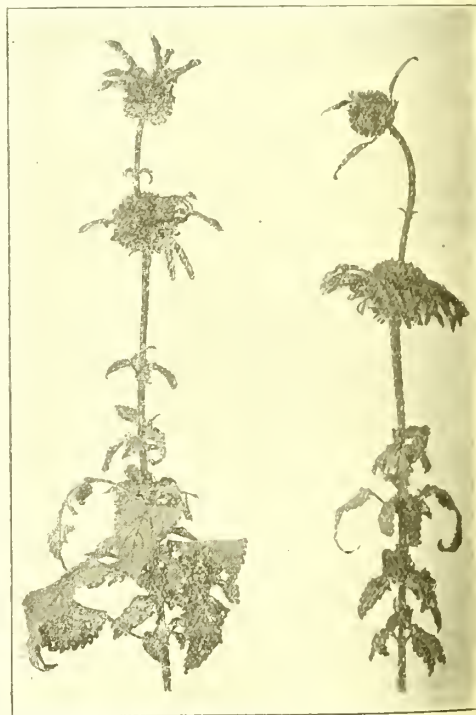
"The story goes that a Kaffir, while walking on the road near Middledrift, was bitten on the foot by a puff-adder, and went into Kama's house, who gave him a piece of root to chew and applied another to the wound, after which the Kaffir walked on. Kama's mode of using it was either to give a piece of this root-bark to be chewed and swallowed or to make a decoction of it and administer, at same time applying externally a paste of the leaves of the plant. Another mode is to scarify the wound and drop into it the juice of the leaves and drink some of the juice in the water. The driver of a kurveyor was bitten by a serpent at the Orange River, and by this treatment was able to continue his journey, though at first on the wagon."

The plant referred to in the foregoing is *Melanthus comosus*, a plant erroneously stated by the same author to contain morphine. As a matter of fact it is speedily and powerfully emetic, and doubtless came to be used for snake-bite for this reason; the supposition being, as in the case of *Acocanthera* (previously described in these pages), that the cure is accelerated by the expulsion of the poison by vomiting. The instances referred to, as well as numerous others which have not been recorded, prove nothing. The story is always the same: a person is bitten by a venomous snake, a herbal remedy is applied, and the patient continues his journey.

The most likely explanation of the escape from death is that a lethal dose of the snake-poison has not been injected. In such cases of supposed cure it is necessary to establish chiefly that the snake concerned is a venomous one. There is usually no difficulty about this, as he gets short shrift from man, woman, or child when once seen. It may also happen that he does not get a fair bite, and consequently a lethal dose of the poison is not injected. In the case of the puff-adder, probably the most venomous snake in South Africa, it appears from recent investigation that the biting and injecting of the venom consist of three distinct movements:

1. The striking movement by which the curved fangs attach themselves.
2. The further embedding of the fangs by closing the jaws.
3. The injection of the venom.

Although the whole process occupies such a short space of time it is conceivable that the snake might be shaken off before its completion. Such a case is within the knowledge of the writer. An old native, well known in East London and the neighbourhood as "Never Die," from his apparent immunity to the bites of snakes, scorpion, tarantulas, etc., which he collects and sells, and who possessed of a fund of knowledge on medicinal plants and natural history generally, was bitten on the heel by a puff-adder in the course of his ramblings. He quickly shook it off, and although his whole leg swelled enormous he got well in a few days. In relating the incident



LEONOTIS OVATA.

expressed his regret that he was not at the time carrying a piece of his root-antidote, as he was firmly convinced inconvenience would have been caused in the shape of a swollen leg and three days' confinement. As it was, he was fain to have recourse to swallowing the nicotine juice from the inside of his pipe washed out with water. He vomited and perspired freely, and so attributed his escape from death to his own skill in medicine; but the probability is that immediately he felt the prick of the fangs he shook the snake loose and only got enough of the venom to cause the symptoms described. The scar remains, and he still occasionally experiences great pain in that limb. His magic root is that of a species of *Cluytia*, and is harmless enough.

The three most important of these snake-bite plants are *Leonotis ovata* (Dutch, *Klip dagga*), *Leonotis Leonurus* (Kaffir, *Umfince fincane*), and *Teucrium africanum*. The first is figured here, and differs from *Leonotis Leonurus* only in having ovate instead of oblong leaves, a smaller number of whorls of flowers (which are also slightly different in colour), and in its shorter habit of growth. They belong to the natural order *Labiata*, and both, especially *L. Leonurus*, would adorn any garden with their tall half-woody stems bearing whorls of handsome orange-red flowers. In their application for snake-bite, however, care (so say the authorities) must be taken to distinguish between them, as it is the leaves of *Leonotis ovata* which are used and the root-bark of *Leonotis Leonurus*, an infusion being made in both cases. The former is more esteemed in viperine bites and the latter in colubrine. It is not easy to understand how these plants came to be used for the purpose for which they are noted. The leaves of *Leonotis Leonurus* appear to contain a principle similar to that of Indian hemp, and are occasionally smoked by Hottentots as a substitute for the wild hemp, producing intoxication and delirium. The leaves are not the part used, however, for snake-bite, and the root-bark from a cursory examination appears innocent of any properties other than would be possessed by a hundred other common roots.

Teucrium africanum (Kaffir, *Ubu-Ilungu Benyushu*) is a low-growing shrublet with white labiate inconspicuous flowers and lobed leaves. The plant is somewhat bitter to the taste and has a pungent odour characteristic of many



1. Sprig of *Teucrium africanum*. 2. Flower. 3. Types of leaves from which the plant derives its Dutch name, *Padde Klauw* (Frog's Foot); Kaffir name, *Ubu-Ilungu Benyushu*.

English labiates when bruised. Considerable quantities of a decoction can be given without any apparent effect, and it is difficult to believe, without some scientific demonstration to the contrary, that this or the preceding could contain anything in the way of an active ingredient subtle enough to nullify or mitigate the deadly effect of snake-venom. Until some rational explanation of their action is forthcoming no medical man would be inclined to rifle with life where serum, or, at any rate, potassium permanganate or ipecacuanha, is accessible; and even these are said to be of no avail where a full dose of poison has been injected by a snake in normal health.

The two species of *Leonotis* are pretty widely dispersed; *Teucrium* is more localised, and rarely grows in profusion.

International Congress of Pharmacy.

DURING a recent visit to Brussels a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST called upon M. Derneville, one of the two Presidents of the International Congress of Pharmacy which is to be held there in September as one of the series of congresses connected with the International Exhibition. After greeting M. Derneville in his *sanctum sanctorum*, our representative entered into conversation regarding the Congress, and an interview with M. Schamelhout, the Secretary, was arranged. M. Schamelhout's neat pharmacy is in the Rue Malibran, near the Ixelles suburb of Brussels. In reply to our representative's query, he said:

"We have received a large number of foreign adhesions, among others two representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain—Mr. Edmund White, of Putney, and Mr. E. S. Peck, of Cambridge. There will also be several Americans. From Italy we have Signor Bosio (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Turin), from Holland Professor Van der Wielen (of Amsterdam), and two representatives of the Dutch Pharmaceutical Associations (MM. Schoeps and Hofman). Russia will be represented by MM. Waldemar and Frederic Ferrein (two of the famous firm of Ferrein, of Moscow), Switzerland by M. Emile Barell (of Bale), Germany by M. Schimmel (from Merck's) and Professor Thoms (of Berlin), Hungary by M. de Mussa (of Budapest), who is, by the way, a member of the Hungarian Parliament. We have even a South American adherent, M. Roccatagliata, from Buenos Ayres; he is Professor of Chemistry at the University there. As to the French, they are too numerous to mention. I may just cite MM. Henri Martin, Vaudin, Leprince, A. Petit, Professor Prunier, M. Yvon, Saboin, Ch. Buchet, Rousseau (the Esperantist), Toraupe, Professor Astruc (of Montpellier), and Professor Perrot (of the Paris Superior School)."

"A host in himself. And the Belgians?"

"Here is the list." It was a lengthy one, including M. Ranwez, who was President at the 1897 International Congress, and M. Duyk, the active Secretary of the same gathering.

"I need not tell you," concluded M. Schamelhout, "that this is only a commencement. Numerous adherents will, no doubt, send in their names only a few weeks before the gathering; many pharmacists, perhaps, hardly know if they will be free till later on. But we organisers wish sometimes that they could help us by sending in their names as early as possible."

"And the organisation will be equal to that of 1897?"

"I think I may promise that, as we shall have a good time as well as an interesting professional gathering. We have secured the Palais des Académies for our gatherings, and think ourselves uncommonly lucky, in an Exhibition year full of congresses, to have thus secured the finest building of its kind in Brussels. You know the place, in the Rue Ducale, between the King's Palace and our Houses of Parliament. It answers to some extent to the Institute at Paris, being the place where all the learned bodies assemble. We shall be received at the Hôtel de Ville—this reception will certainly be one of the features of the Congress; and we shall probably visit one or two of the interesting towns near Brussels—Antwerp (which is but an hour's ride) or Ostend."

INVITATION TO ENGLISH PHARMACISTS.

While on a visit to London last week M. Derneville called at 42 Cannon Street with a request that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST would convey his hearty invitation to English pharmacists to attend the Congress, which has now been definitely fixed for September 1 to 5 in Brussels. "The Congress is under the patronage of King Albert," said M. Derneville, "and our object is, of course, to study questions affecting the pharmaceutical profession. The proceedings will partake of a scientific as well as of a professional character. M. Schamelhout will contribute a study on the general principles to be observed in order to obtain uniform international methods of analysis, and Dr.

P. Erculisse, of Ixelles, will read a paper on the methods of bringing about a uniform system in the composition of reagents. Other contributors will deal with the sale of specialities in the different countries and the formation of an International Federation of Pharmacists' Associations. A competition is being organised, and medals will be awarded by the Société Royale de Pharmacie de Bruxelles for the two best papers on the arrangement of a pharmacy interior, and all who are attending the Congress are invited to compete, account being taken in the papers of the pharmacy regulations obtaining in the various countries. The papers will be judged by an international jury." After a pleasant chat, as M. Derneville rose to leave he again said heartily: "Pray do not fail to pass on our most cordial invitation to all English chemists who may wish to attend the Congress."

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Physical and Critical Constants.—In a paper communicated to the Royal Dublin Society, Professor S. Young has collected data concerning the vapour-pressures, specific volumes, heats of vaporisation, and critical constants of thirty pure substances, with a brief account of their preparation and purification. A description of the methods and apparatus employed for determining the physical constants is also given.

Resorcin Reaction.—MM. Volcy-Boucher and J. Girard ("Ann. de Chimie," January 15, p. 13) advocate as a test for resorcin the intense green fluorescence yielded by its solution when copper sulphate and potassium cyanide are successively (not simultaneously) added. The solution to be tested should be neutral or faintly acid, and several drops of copper-sulphate solution (1 in 10) are added, followed by approximately its own volume of potassium-cyanide solution (1 in 10). The mixture is briskly shaken and, disregarding the red coloration, diluted until it is yellowish red in colour. The reaction is sensitive to 1 in 10,000.

Detection of Potassium.—L. T. Bowser ("Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc.," xxxii., No. 1, per "Chem. News," March 4) gives a modification of Bray's test ("J. Am. Chem. Soc.," 1909, xxxi., p. 621) for detecting the presence of potassium in small amounts, which greatly shortens the time for the process. Bray adds a little acetic acid and 5 c.c. of sodium cobaltinitrite reagent (containing 0.5 gram of Co in 100 c.c.) to 5 c.c. of water containing the potassium as chloride. Bowser finds that by adding an equal volume of alcohol the precipitate is formed in a few minutes instead of several hours, when only minute amounts of potassium are present. Particular care must be taken to ensure the absence of ammonium salts.

Dangerous Method of Preparing Silicon.—F. H. Power, in a letter to "Nature" of February 3, called attention to the danger of explosion in following the method usually recommended in the text-books for preparing silicon—by heating silica, in the form of silver sand or ground quartz, with magnesium. However, the majority do not say that this form of silica is absolutely necessary, and one well-known treatise states that precipitated silica and pure magnesium powder yield a very pure silicon. In using this latter method, taking $\frac{1}{4}$ -gram molecule quantities, Mr. Power states that after heating for some little time the mixture exploded, shattering the Hessian crucible and sending out a great sheet of white flame. The ingredients were pure, but possibly not quite free from moisture.

Constitution of Sugar Lactones.—C. S. Hudson, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives in Circular No. 49 an hypothesis on a relation between the chemical constitution and the optical rotatory power of the sugar lactones based upon the theory that lactonic ring-structure causes a strong rotation. It is shown that while the alcohols and acids derived from numerous optically active sugars possess but feeble rotatory powers, the glucoside compounds of the sugars and the lactones of their acids are as strongly rotatory as the sugars themselves. The hypothesis is stated as follows:

Lactones of dextrorotation have the lactonic ring on one side of the structure, lactones of levorotation have it on the other, and the position of the ring shows the former position of the OH group on the γ -carbon atom.

The known configurations for sugar lactones are tabulated and all bear out the hypothesis. The theory is applied as an aid in determining the constitution of sugars, and again agrees with Fischer's configuration as regards *d*-glucose, *d*-galactose, *d*-mannose, and gives probable completion for that of *d*-rhamnose. It is also shown that it would seem certain that the lactonic rings in monobasic sugar lactones form on the γ -carbon atom.

New Books.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Davidge, H. T. *Optical Instruments Simply Explained.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 85. 6d. net. (Marshall, 26-29 Poppin's Court, London, E.C.) [Gives an outline of the principles on which the applications of ordinary optical instruments are based. The chapters are on (1) the nature of light, (2) lenses and the eye, (3) binoculars and telescopes, (4) photographic lenses, (5) miscellaneous applications. The geometrical treatment for curved mirrors and lenses is that applicable to thin lenses.]

Farrell, F. J. *Dyeing and Cleaning: A Practical Handbook.* 2nd edit. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 252. 5s. net. (C. Griffin.)

Fenton, H. J. *Outlines of Chemistry with Practical Work.* First Part. 2nd edit. 9×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 434. 9s. net. (Longmans.)

Flemming, L. A. *Practical Tanning: A Handbook of Modern Processes, Receipts, and Suggestions, etc.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 632. 28s. net. (C. Lockwood.)

Glaister, J. *A Text-Book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.* 2nd edit. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 804. 14s. net. (Livingstone.)

Indiarubber and Gutta-percha: A complete Practical Treatise. Trans. from the French. 2nd edit. 10×6. Pp. 424. 12s. 6d. net. (Scott, Greenwood.)

Jones, H. C. *Introduction to Physical Chemistry.* Cr. 8vo. 7s. net. (Macmillan.)

Leeds, F. H., and Butterfield, W. J. A. *Acetylene, the Principles of its Generation and Use.* 2nd edit. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5. Pp. 408. 8s. 6d. net. (C. Griffin.)

Leftwich, R. W. *An Index of Symptoms with Diagnostic Methods.* 4th edit. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 466. 7s. 6d. net. (Smith, E.)

Lewis, Percy. *Manual of Medical Ecrecises.* 2nd edit. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 66. 1s. 6d. net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Long, H. C., and Percival, J. *Common Weeds of the Farm and Garden.* Illus. 8×5. Pp. 470. 6s. net. (Smith, E.)

Luke, T. D., and Ross, J. S. *Anæsthesia in Dental Surgery.* 3rd edit. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 240. 6s. net. (Rebman.)

Lunge, E. *Compulsory Working and Revocation of Patents.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. viii+89. 3s. 6d. (London: Stevens & Sons, Ltd., Chancery Lane.)

Maiden, J. H. *A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus.* Vol. 1. Index. Vol. 2. Part 1. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×10. Pp. 59. With 4 plates. 2s. 6d. [Part 1 of the second volume gives the descriptions, synonyms, and varieties of ten species of *Eucalyptus*. The range and affinities of the species are also fully dealt with, and illustrations of all are given.]

Manson, Edward. *Debentures of Trading Companies.* 2nd edit. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 435. 17s. 6d. (Butterworth.)

Masey, G. B. *Ionic Surgery in the Treatment of Cancer.* Ryl. 8vo. Pp. 258. 15s. net. (Siegle.)

Onodi, A. *The Optic Nerve, etc.* Translated by J. Luckhoff. Ryl. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Publow, C. A., and Troy, H. C. *Questions and Answers on Milk Testing.* Illus. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. (K. Paul.)

Rechenberg, C. von. *Theorie der Gewinnung und Trennung der ätherischen Ole durch Destillation.* 9×6. Pp. 506. Leipzig, 1910. (Schimmel & Co.) [The second volume of "Die ätherischen Ole" (Edit. II.), handsomely produced, illustrated, and rich in tables of data, constants, and references to original publications.]

Reviews.

Quantitative Chemical Analysis. Adapted for Use in the Laboratories of Colleges and Schools. By FRANK CLOWES, D.Sc., and J. BERNARD COLEMAN, A.R.C.Sc. 9×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 565. Eighth edition. 10s. 6d. net. (London: J. & A. Churchill.)

The subject-matter of this book is divided into eight principal parts, which are further subdivided. These sections deal with preliminary and general operations employed in analysis, gravimetric analysis, volumetric analysis, complex quantitative estimations, analysis of organic substances, gas analysis, reference tables, preparation of gases and distilled water, and also lists of chemicals, books, etc. It is impossible to cover the whole of the work in the space available, especially since an eighth edition has usually earned an established position,

which is true in this instance. To obviate further increase in thickness smaller type and increased size of page have been necessitated, but without any inconvenience in using being occasioned. As regards the bulk of the treatise, the precision of statement, which makes it the analyst's laboratory companion and the student's guide, is maintained. The elaborate system of cross references enables the student to follow out all the details of the processes and operations connected with any of the methods of analysis contained in the book. Another excellent feature is the care with which the operations used in quantitative analysis, and the precautions to be observed in carrying them out, are collated and compared. The additions are numerous and important, particularly from a pharmaceutical standpoint. The new matter includes the volumetric estimation of hydrogen peroxide, formaldehyde, and silver, the determination of preservatives in milk and butter, resin acids in soap, and poisonous metals and dissolved oxygen in water. A new section deals with the examination of fixed oils, fats, and waxes. The limitations imposed upon a work of this type exclude many processes. The selection is generally good, but under milk analysis the Lefmann-Beam method, now largely used, is omitted, while in estimating solution of formaldehyde the ammonia process is not mentioned. Wijs's method in preference to Hubl's is given for the determination of the iodine-value of fats and oils; the latter, however, might have been concisely given, since the iodine-value of practically all oils is known on that basis. A little excision so could be practised—e.g., Dumas's method of determining the vapour-density of a substance is of historical value chiefly. The extension of the chapters on water analysis will render the work still more acceptable to pharmacists. The work is a type of its own which finds wide application in chemistry where quantitative exactness comes in.

Principles of Pharmacy. By HENRY V. ARNY, Ph.G., Ph.D., Professor of Pharmacy, Cleveland School of Pharmacy, Ohio. Pp. 1175 with 246 illustrations. 21s. net. (Philadelphia and London, 1909: W. B. Saunders Co.)

THIS voluminous book is divided into seven parts as follows:

- I. deals with pharmaceutical processes and discussion of the arithmetic of pharmacy.
- II. deals with the galenical preparations of the U.S.P. and the unofficials worthy of notice. Wherever possible these preparations are grouped around a typical pharmacopoeial type, thus avoiding repetition.
- III. deals with the inorganic chemicals used in pharmacy. It has an introductory chapter on chemical theories, and discusses chemical arithmetic very fully.
- IV. discusses similarly the organic chemicals used in pharmacy.
- V. is devoted to chemical-testing.
- VI. takes up the prescription from the time it is written to the time it is dispensed.
- VII. contains a scheme of laboratory work, together with exercises in equation-writing and chemical arithmetic.

In dealing with the pharmaceutical processes in the first part the author explains the various terms and procedures in an interesting and clear manner without overloading with detail. The comparative classification of certain of the processes cannot fail to aid the student in understanding such differences as exist between incineration, carbonisation, ignition, and calcination. Great care appears to have been taken in seeking for precise definitions. Still, when it is stated that a definition of "powders" is difficult to give, one is inclined to wonder whether such is necessary or even wise. Definitions are doubtfully valuable in many instances, but it is questionable whether a slavish adherence to these has a beneficial effect on many a student's mind. The author has thought well to displace a "time-honoured definition" of solution by a more modern one—namely, a "molecular subdivision" of a body in a liquid—the result being a clear homogeneous fluid. From this he proceeds to a brief explanation of "ionisation." The main ideas of Arrhenius and Ostwald have been thoroughly well established as regards the condition of salts in solution. Nevertheless it appears that much has to be learnt concerning this wide question, especially in connection with

various other classes of chemicals, both organic and inorganic, and also their degree of concentration in solution. Therefore in taking up a more modern statement of solution in place of one which has certainly applied in pharmacy one would feel that a little fuller discussion of this subject would have been welcomed. A prominent feature in the work are the remarks appended to each galenical, chemical, or other preparation. Every sentence in these conveys some useful hint and is clearly put. Therapeutics of drugs are discussed to a limited extent only. The introductions to the subjects of Parts III. and IV. will serve to prepare the student for the chemistry entailed. The adoption of Frankland's "bonds" in conveying the general ideas of valency is of value. Nowadays, however, the sometimes doubtful effect on the mind of the "tyro" has led to their limited use in elementary inorganic chemistry. The subject of pharmaceutical testing, both qualitative and quantitative, is thoroughly dealt with in Part V., but it might be asked whether some simpler classification could not be worked out. In the special analysis section acetylation, iodine-numbers, saponification, and kindred subjects are studied. We have evidence that the practical application of these will be dealt with in the new British Pharmacopoeia, and thus the direct manner in which these are explained should be of value to English students. Reviewed as a whole, it may be said that the book will be useful to both American and English students.

The Mysterious System.

By Bruce Logan.

EVERYBODY in Bleckton knew the secret of Mr. Packham's success. Yet for years the more intelligent villagers had marvelled that "Old Packham," as he was familiarly called, should do all the business, while his brother chemist lolled behind his more resplendent counters in an apathy of unrealised anticipation.

But at last an American merchant staying in the village offered the elusive explanation: "Guess that man's gotten a right good system," he drawled, and the none-too-comprehending villagers accepted his words as explaining the secret of Mr. Packham's success, until "Packham's System" became a by-word throughout the village.

"Go to Mr. Packham," the old women would advise the young mother. "Eh! but he's an awfully clever man." Then, almost in a whisper, they would add, "They do say as how he's invented a wonderfull system."

What the system was nobody seemed to know, and the cheery laughter of Mr. Packham when questioned served little to enlighten their ignorance.

Years passed by, and the pharmacist continued his barely-challenged career of success until prosperity having lost its sweetness, the old man decided to retire on his well-invested fortune, and with characteristic generosity determined to give the business to the assistant who had so ably assisted him in the past.

At last there came a day when everything had been settled and the two men talked together in the small sitting-room of the pharmacy.

"Sir," said the late assistant, "I cannot thank you sufficiently for your generosity, but I have an anxiety regarding the future of the business."

The old pharmacist motioned him to proceed.

"Your system, sir? I am entirely ignorant of it, and fear that the business may suffer in consequence."

For a moment a merry light twinkled in the old man's eye. "Listen," he said, "I will explain: *Be nice to the Babies*—a little sweet occasionally, a pleasant smile always. NEVER OVERLOOK A CHILD. When they are young you get their mothers and fathers—a little older they bring their relatives—still a little older they call in with their sweet-hearts and friends, and finally with their wives and families. That is my system *to always make friends of the babies*."

"Thank you, sir," dutifully replied the young man; but the disappointed expression on his face plainly told the old pharmacist that the sage philosophy of his system was too simple to receive the attention which its wisdom merited.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. A. FAGAN has opened the Anglo-Belgian Pharmacy at 38 Rue Gourdan, St. Gilles.

MR. A. NEWTON, pharmacist, has opened a business at 68 Christchurch Road, Reading.

MR. T. B. ASHTON, chemist and druggist, has opened the Hopefield Pharmacy in Narborough Road, Leicester.

MR. JAMES BOTHAM, Ph.C., and Mr. William Botham, Ph.C., trading as J. Botham & Son, chemists, 416 Bury New Road, Higher Broughton, Manchester, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued under the same style by Mr. Wm. Botham.

MESSRS. GEORGE CHALK & CO., 73 Great Portland Street, London, W., have purchased the business of the Meyer-Sander Dental Supply Co., the manufacturers of Mysantal preparations and toilet accessories, and will in future execute all orders for these goods.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. D. E. ANKELSARIA, of Ahmedabad, India, is at present on a visit to England.

MR. JULIAN HORRELL, J.P., Ph.C., Broadstairs, has been elected a member of the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board.

MR. J. H. TAYLOR, chemist and druggist, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, has been returned unopposed to fill a casual vacancy on the local Urban District Council.

MR. HENRY W. BUSH, of 34 Commercial Street, E., sailed on Saturday, May 14, by the s.s. *Penshurst*, for Morocco, on a business tour; letters addressed P.O. Mogador will find him.

MR. S. A. OWEN, of the Cash Medical Co., Kandy, Ceylon, will visit England early next month. Mr. Owen is taking the trip to recuperate after an operation for appendicitis.

MR. SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, has been re-elected Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

MR. H. J. MACMILLAN, of Rosario, Argentina, contemplates paying a visit to England at an early date. He has recently obtained from the American Optical College the diploma and degree of Doctor of Optics. Mr. Macmillan is in better health.

MR. HAROLD B. REDDICK, of Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd., Durban, is now in London along with Mrs. Reddick. We had a pleasant chat with him the other day in regard to South African business, which he reports as being distinctly on the up-grade.

MR. J. P. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed house surgeon to the Denbighshire Infirmary, Denbigh. Dr. Williams is known to many of the craft in Manchester, having served a pharmaceutical apprenticeship there. He was afterwards four years in London as an assistant.

MR. J. KERR FORREST, who has been manager of the manufacturing laboratories of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne, since 1886, left on April 6 for a trip to England. On April 1 the senior members of the staff entertained him at dinner at Hosie's Café to say farewell. Mr. E. Norton Grimwade presided and proposed the health of the guest.

ALDERMAN RALPH SHORROCK, President of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, is among the new Magistrates placed on the borough list for Darwen on May 14. Mr. Shorrocks, who is one of the oldest tradesmen in Darwen, has filled the Mayoral chair and has served on the Town Council for over twenty years. At the present time he is Chairman of the Health Committee. He is also deeply interested in the local Tradesmen's Association, of which he has been President for a long period.

Trade Notes.

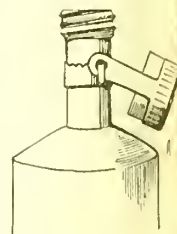
IN MEMORIAM.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co. Hove, fill their advertising space in this issue with a finely drawn symbolical picture of Britannia's grief at the death of King Edward VII.

MESSRS. BAISS BROS. & STEVENSON, LTD., 174-175 Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., have been awarded the gold medal and diploma for their exhibit at the Rio de Janeiro Exhibition, 1909, "excellence of manufacture" being the jurors' endorsement.

MERCK'S CHEMICALS.—Mr. E. Merck (Darmstadt) 16 Jewry Street, London, E.C., has issued a new edition of his list R, dealing with fine chemicals and reagents for laboratory, bacteriological, microscopical, pharmaceutical, photographic, and technical purposes. The list contains 188 pages, and is the most complete list of the kind with which we are acquainted. The products enumerated are only supplied to the wholesale trade, but by an arrangement with the chief wholesale houses, pharmacists who require Merck's products urgently can have the goods sent direct, the invoicing being done through the wholesale house with whom the retailer deals.

PATENTS PRICE-LIST.—The new edition has been issued of the price-list of Messrs. William Edwards & Son 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. It is a complete catalogue of British and foreign proprietary medicines, mineral waters, perfumery, and druggists' sundries sold by the firm, and is arranged in a form which is most convenient for reference. The proprietary medicine section on white paper is first, the other sections being printed on green-tinted paper. There is a small section devoted to special cash-prices for minimum quantities of the articles named which will be of interest to keen buyers as the quantities named are quite moderate. The list contains 200 pages and an advertisement section.

"THE TUBE WITH THE CAPTIVE CAP" is likely to be the legend which henceforth will be attached to the Euthymic tooth-paste. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., the manufacturers, of Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W., have now adapted to the tubes of the paste a patented cap, the nature of which is shown in the sketch. The cap screws on and off in the ordinary manner, and when off it falls back by the hinged attachment, so that it does not get mislaid. It is a clever idea and adds to the distinction which has already made this dentifrice a universal favourite.



CATHETERS AND CATHETER-STERILISERS.—Several new catheters have been introduced by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. One differs from the usual form in the upper third being soft and flexible, the remaining two-thirds being of firmer material. In another pattern the upper portion is hollow, as usual, but the lower portion is rod-like, so that the contents of the bladder wash out the urethra as in normal conditions. A solid star-shaped catheter, which naturally admits of ready cleansing and sterilisation, is meeting with medical approval. Herring's apparatus for sterilising and lubricating catheters has been improved recently by the addition of a cup to prevent splashing. This instrument costs 2l. 1s. complete and has the advantage of sterilising and lubricating (with heavy petroleum) at the same time; further, the sterilised tube containing the catheters can be kept any length of time until required for use.

SAFETY RAZORS are now frequently seen in London chemists' shop windows. They sell well and pay handsomely.

SHOULD HAVE WRITTEN PLAINER.—In the "Journal of the American Medical Association" of April 23, a correspondent complains about the treatment his handwritten copy had received from the compositors. "I believed that Wells Mitchell was where he belongs, in a haven of muses"; the printer made it "flirted with a 'harem full of nurses'"; Latin "incunabula" were rendered "incurables"; and Hippocrates by "hypocrite."

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1 and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 27, 1910.)

- "PIGGLES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By G. M. White, 4 Bridgewater Street, London, E.C. 321,808.
- "DICKILL"; for nit and vermin destroying preparation (3). By F. A. Newey, 18 Layerthorpe, York. 321,911.
- "LIBRA"; for photographic papers (39). By J. C. Ireland, 16 Dorset Street, London, E.C. 321,403.
- "PHOTREX"; for photographic papers (39). By C. W. Bloomfield, Victoria Road, Charlton, S.O. 321,751.
- "OXO" and label designs with foreign words (14); for extract of meat cubes (42). By Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 320,593/320,606.
- "MARMITE" and pan device; for a concentrated food (42). By Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., 59 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 321,670.
- "TE-TO"; for all goods (44). By Max Hilbert, 10 Paulstrasse, Hamburg. 320,570.
- "BIULETTES" for a natural mineral water (44). By G. Amer, 8 Rupert Court, London, W. 321,126.
- "AZONA" and "KLYNER"; for artificial aerated waters (44). By Clayton & Jowett, Ltd., 5 Concert Street, Liverpool. 321,334.
- "VALIXO"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By J. L. Bowen & Son, Ltd., Windsor Works, Morriston, Swansea. 321,604.
- "ZOMELA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. A. Travell, 62 Queen's Road, Nottingham. 320,675.
- "IROMA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Crown Perfumery Co., 108 Fore Street, London, E.C. 320,705.
- "STERILOE"; for all goods (48). By J. W. Williams, 99 Shiel Road, Liverpool. 321,049.
- "SUSAMA" and label device with photo; for perfumed hair-oil (48). By P. Sett & Co., 13 Ram Narain Bhuttacharghee Lane, Calcutta. 321,693.
- "PAPIER POUDDRE DION" and label device; for a toilet article (48). By Dion & Co., 71 Newman Street, London, W. 321,853.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 4, 1910.)

- Group of foreign characters, meaning "The happy man; the honest man; both together; foreign firm"; for all goods (1) and (4). By Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine. 321,423/4.
- "T K G"; disc design, with lighted candle and letters; for chemicals (2) and (3). By T. K. Gajjar, P.O. 4, Girgaum, near Portuguese Church House 6, Bombay 4. 317,843/4.
- "MEGRIMENE"; for medicine for animals (2). By S. S. Badger, Medical Hall, Magherafelt, Ireland. 321,487.
- "KUNOS"; for veterinary medicines (2). By E. P. Magee, Farrell Street, Kells, co. Meath, Ireland. 322,033.
- "DRAKE'S HEALTH AND LONG LIFE CHOCOLATE CREAMS," and label device; for chocolate creams prepared with lactobacilline ferment (3) and (42). By J. E. Jewell, 38 Chandos Street, London, W.C. 319,126/7.
- "VINVITE"; for all goods (3). By R. Dickson & Co., Ltd., 136-148 Tooley Street, London, S.E. 320,769.
- "JAPIAM," and device; for a medicinal preparation (3). By H. Jennings, 105 Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 321,043.
- Device of flying-machine and wording "INDIGESTION FLIES BEFORE MULLER'S SALTS"; for medicinal salts (3). By Nettie Hunt, Tillwicks, Earl's Colne. 321,128.
- Picture of nurse and sick man; for sarsaparilla essence (3). By G. E. W. Hicks, Wood Street, Walthamstow. 321,560.
- "SEQUARINE"; for a medicine (3). By C. Richter, 59-61 New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 321,675.
- "CRMO"; for medicines (3). By Gliddon, Ltd., 90 and 91 Queen Street, London, E.C. 321,761.
- "GONOVERT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. Leins, 55 Fore Street, London, E.C. 322,384.
- "VACUUM"; for waxes (4). By Schliemann's Oil and Ceresine Co., Ltd., 23 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 319,921.

Picture of St. Paul's Cathedral; for baby-soothers (11). By F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 and 23 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. 321,614.

- "APEXES"; for metal seals and stoppers (13). By Crown Cork Co., Ltd., 71-81 Paul Street, London, E.C. 321,176.
- "RIBA"; for albuminous preparations (42). By Ribo-Werke Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Buchstrasse 67/8, Bremen. 320,565.
- "PICKADILLA"; for food ingredients (42). By Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ltd., 49 Old Bond Street, London, W. 320,646.
- "CITRONETTES"; for confectionery (42). By Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, London, E. 321,545.
- "ANADA"; for food ingredients (42). By Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95A Southwark Street, London, S.E. 322,074.
- "TRAYDERS' BELFAST GINGER ALE" and label device; for aerated ginger ale (44). By Belfast Mineral Water Co., Ltd., York Road, Belfast. 321,397.
- "BANZAI"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By J. Dixon & Co., 193 High Street, Prahran, Victoria, Australia. 322,147.
- Device of letters, "VERNAS /C/Co."; for mouth and throat lotions (48). By Vernas Chemical Co., 45 West 34th Street, New York, U.S.A. 320,243.
- "PASTORAL"; for perfumery (48). By C. O. Goodwin, Ordsall Lane Soap Works, Manchester. 322,139.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 11, 1910.)

- "PHENATRON"; for chemicals (1). By East Lancashire Chemical Co., Edge Lane, Droylsden. 321,928.
- "SEPTAZONE"; for chemicals (2). By F. W. Hampshire, Silk Mill Lane, Derby. 321,936.
- "SPERMOZYNE"; for veterinary preparation of chemical and animal substances (2). By Scientific Veterinary Supply Association, Ltd., Lower Regent Street, London, S.W. 322,234.
- "STAR OINTMENT," and label device with facsimile signature; for an ointment (3). By T. O'Loughlin, Knockanure, Clonaham, co. Wexford. 320,614.
- "LIQOR PANCREATICS (BENGER)," and label device; for a medicine (3). By Bengers Food, Ltd., Mary Street, Strangeways, Manchester. 321,220.
- "AMAXOSA"; for a herbal ointment (3). By Ellen Stirke, 79 Davenport Avenue, Withington, Manchester. 321,659.
- "TELKO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. J. Barnes, 1 Charlemont Street, Dublin. 321,692.
- "DORMONAL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Meister, Lucius & Bruning, Hoechst a/Main. 321,725.
- "ASOR"; for optical instruments (8). By R. S. Neumann, 72 New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 322,686.
- "NOROK"; for all goods (8). By Raphaels, Ltd., 57B and 57C Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 322,700.
- "AEREZONE"; for aerated waters (44). By Clayton & Jowett, Ltd., 5 Concert Street, Liverpool. 321,458.
- "SARACEN"; for all goods (48). By Ashby Goodall, 180 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 322,046.
- "SNOWBALL"; for soap (48). By R. B. Breidenbach, 48 Greek Street, London, W. 322,075.
- "NICKELDEP," and label device; for a preparation for cleaning and replating nickelled articles (50). By Silver Replating Powder Co., 230 High Street, Stoko Newington, London, N. 322,048.

Aphorisms and Epigrams.

Written by "C. & D." Subscribers with Words selected from "C. & D. Diary" Advertisements.

The value of a publication consists in its usefulness to the individual. In this THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST surpasses all.—*M. B. Widdess (Limerick).*

Harlene preparations, unsurpassed for quality, help progressive chemists to successfully captivate the customer, and they bear a very satisfactory profit.—*H. Corbett Meyrick (Barry Dock).*

Be up to date, not slack, in business; use the C. & D. Diary, and gold rolls into your till.—*Wm. Crozier (Monkwearmouth).*

If you would successful be,
Read prompt and well the C. & D.,
And so increase your l. s. d.

S. H. Platten (Nottingham).

All who act on the business-making hints and schemes weekly given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST show excellent results.—*W. E. Gaze (Highams Park).*

Association Affairs.

Brief Records.

Salford Pharmacists' Association.—The annual business meeting was held on May 12, when the following officers were elected: President, Mr. E. H. Simmons; Vice-President, Mr. J. Jones; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Harrop; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Stout.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held on May 11, when there were present Messrs. Dunn (in the chair), Gibson, Warner, Stanway, Goodwin, Hunt, Coleman, Phillips, Fellows, N. Hunt, and H. Warner. The business was of a routine character. A sub-committee of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary was appointed to arrange for the annual outing.

North Kent Pharmacists' Association.—The seventh annual general meeting was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W., on Wednesday, May 11, Mr. A. Goldthorpe (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The annual report and balance-sheet was received and adopted, the account showing a balance in hand of 17. 9s. 11d. The following were elected officers: President, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke; Vice-President, Messrs. A. Goldthorpe and A. J. Wing; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Stooke; Committee: Messrs. A. Fred Corfe, R. T. Clarke, T. Chesterfield, W. E. Goff, A. W. Hanson, E. Millhouse, A. W. Ryder, and W. L. Towers. The election of a secretary was postponed until the next meeting. Messrs. A. Goldthorpe and R. Feaver Clarke were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cambridge.

Society of Public Analysts.—At the meeting of the above Society held on May 4, five papers were read. Mr. H. Droop Richmond drew attention to the low percentage of solids not fat in milk during April, and supported a proposal to substitute 8.7 per cent. of total solids not fat for skim milk. In his "Note on Commercial Detergents" Mr. Richmond said partially dehydrated sodium carbon or sodium sesquicarbonate was now on the market for sale at three to seven times the price of "soda crystals" on the strength of claims that these detergents were four to ten times stronger than washing-sodas. Analyses showed that these products were rarely above twice the strength of soda-crystals, and the claims put forward were unwarranted. Mr. L. Gowing-Scopes discussed the "Uses of Trichlorethylene in Chemical Analysis," which can now be purchased cheaply. In general solvent properties, trichlorethylene resembles chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, but, as it is an unsaturated compound, it cannot be employed in the presence of oxidising agents. It stands the action of alkalis better than the two latter solvents, but is of no use for separating alkaloids. Mr. William Clacker and Mr. G. S. Walpole both described extraction apparatus, the latter being "all glass" on the Soxhlet principle, without any ground-glass joints, a "mercury seal" being used.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.—A special meeting was held in Robert Gordon's Technical College on Wednesday, May 11, Mr. Robt. Leslie (President) in the chair. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, of Edinburgh, and Mr. J. F. Tocher, of Peterhead, were present, and there was a large attendance of members. Suitable reference was made to King Edward's death. Mr. Thos. Mihe, 693 George Street, was elected a member. Communications were submitted from: (1) Mr. Glyn-Jones, on behalf of the P.A.T.A., on the subject of "Buying-clubs"; (2) Mr. Johnston, on behalf of C.D.A., on "Chemist-witnesses' Fees"; (3) various candidates for election to the Pharmaceutical Council; (4) the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations; and (5) the B.P. Conference. The prizes offered by the Association to students attending the evening classes of the School of Pharmacy, Robert Gordon's College, were presented by the President as follows: Mr. H. B. Mackie, 29 Rose Street, first in theoretical chemistry and first in botany; Mr. Jas. D. Simpson, 205 Union Street, first in practical chemistry; Miss Margaret Simpson, 357 George Street, second in practical chemistry; Mr. Albert Duncan, 26 Broad Street, second in theoretical chemistry. Most of the students attending the evening classes of the school were present on invitation, and were suitably addressed by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, who spoke strongly on the importance of the cultivation of the faculty of observation, the need for recording observations, and the value of reporting the outcome of observations to their fellows. On the call of one of the students, Mr. Hill was heartily thanked for his address. By special request Mr. Tocher, who set the examination-papers and also examined the papers, spoke. He took the opportunity of complimenting the students on their appearance and giving them counsel on the subject of examinations, their place and value.

Optical Observations.

By a Chemist-Optician.

The Sale of Telescopes.

The presence of Halley's Comet ought to provide a means of introduction of telescopic goods for those opticians who stock these lines in addition to their spectacle ware. Halley's Comet has now become visible, so that there is time to dispose of a few telescopes. These are also saleable lines with seaside chemists, where a certain class of people affect the nautical habit of gazing seaward through a telescope.

School-children's Sight-testing.

I see that some of the ophthalmic institutions are beginning to grumble at the increase in the number of children who come to have their eyes tested. In one instance there is even a proposition to make a charge of 5s. for such work. This is really going from the sublime to the ridiculous; after a preliminary examination at the schools those children who appear to require it are instructed to have their sight tested and to obtain proper spectacles, while at the same time they are specially warned not to go to the optician who is qualified to do it for them. Then naturally a number, being of the poorer classes, cannot afford to pay both a physician's fee and for glasses as well, so go to the hospitals where attention is free, and the officials there promptly propose to make them pay on the plea of overwork. So we complete the vicious circle.

Lighting of Business Premises.

The defective lighting of business premises, offices, workshops, etc., is a very frequent cause of eyestrain and the consequent asthenopia. By defective lighting I do not mean the amount of light which is often in excess of that really required, but the placing of the lamps with regard to the working position of the users. How frequently one sees in offices the electric lamps hanging perhaps just over the worker's head so that a shadow is produced on the work, or else right in front of him so that the light glares into his eyes. To obviate this one sees pieces of paper stuck on to the shade to form a screen, or the lamp swung into another position with a piece of string. With a little thought and application of optical laws, when designing the lighting system this sort of thing could be easily avoided, to the great benefit and comfort of the workers. A great deal of the eyestrain now so prevalent, with its corresponding nervous trouble, is preventable.

Amalgamation

seems to be the topic of the day in optical circles, everybody apparently being in agreement as to the main point that some kind of co-operation is necessary. This seems to end the points of agreements. It would be well to remember that if any real good is to be done to the trade in general it will only be accomplished by each one making sacrifices to the common weal. A point not to be overlooked is the fact that it does not matter in the least to the public what initials opticians have after their names, or where the diplomas come from, so long as the sight-tester is really competent to do the work he undertakes. There are many capable refractionists doing a good business who have never been in for any examination, and if opticians attain a legal status it would be obligatory to include these men in the same way that chemists in business before the Act were included. The most practical suggestion seems to be the one to form a central committee, corresponding to the General Medical Council, and independent of any of the present examining or educational bodies. This committee would set the standard of optical education and be empowered to register those opticians who had proved their competence by successfully negotiating approved examinations.

SCIENCES AT BUENOS AYRES.—Professor Pozzi has sailed for Buenos Ayres to officially represent the Paris Faculty of Medicine and the French Academy of Medicine at the Medical Congress to be held in connection with the Centenary fêtes.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Society was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on Wednesday, May 18, at 12 noon. The President (Mr. J. F. Harrington) entered the lecture theatre a minute or two after the hour, and he was accompanied by the Vice-President (Mr. W. L. Currie), the Treasurer (Mr. V. H. Gibson, F.C.S.), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, John Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, E. T. Neathercoat, P. F. Rowsell, R. C. Walshaw, and E. White, B.Sc.; members of Council, Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., Mr. Bremridge (Secretary), Mr. Humphrey (Editor), and Mr. Quarrell (Solicitor). At the time these came in they outnumbered the members who sat on the benches, but as the hour (the proceedings lasted no longer) passed more dropped in, the following being the names of those who signed the book:

Ed. Barrett
M. A. Boyes
Dorothy M. Braithwaite
Margaret E. Buchanan
W. M. Campbell
F. Davis
Georgina E. Deane
Harold Deano
R. M. Ewell
W. Garsed
Harry T. Gee
J. P. Gilmour
Gordon Gododen
F. C. Goodall
H. G. Greenish
W. Fred Gulliver
E. F. Harrison
Sophia J. Heywood
W. Herbert
E. J. Hill
C. Terry Holloway
G. J. Knight
H. Knight
A. G. F. Leech
Isaac T. Lloyd
Peter MacEwan
Ellen B. Macalpine

A. McMillan
E. Langford Moore
E. F. Morrell
Grace M. Neve
W. J. Pinchin
H. V. Porter
C. Edwd. Sage
A. J. Sheffield
Neil C. Sinclair
A. R. Smith
Sydney Smith
S. L. Stacey
A. Stooke
E. H. Storey
W. A. Storey
Charles Symes
J. W. Taplin
D. Tennent
J. F. Tocher
A. G. Wagstaff
C. H. Warner
R. C. Warwick
C. H. Williamson
W. J. U. Woolcock
Gertrude H. Wren
A. Wright

quieter annual meeting there has not been for a quarter of a century, only two members venturing upon speech after the President had delivered his address. Mr. Harrington is becoming quite familiar with the work of the chair, and although the greater part of his address was typewritten he had occasion to speak extemporaneously more than once, and did well. We have heard a rumour that he is tired of the presidency, and are glad to be able to give this a denial. As is customary, the meeting was adjourned until Thursday, when the result of the voting for seven members of Council was declared.



R. J. F. HARRINGTON.

The PRESIDENT formally opened the proceedings by calling on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

KING EDWARD VII.

The PRESIDENT, on rising to address the meeting, was greeted with applause, which, however, was suppressed when the purport of his opening sentences was understood. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen, before beginning the ordinary business of the meeting I feel sure it will be in accordance with your personal feelings, and a fitting occasion, assembled as we are as a corporate body performing public work under a Royal Charter, if I refer to the great loss that we have sustained in the death of his late Majesty King Edward VII., and afterwards move an appropriate resolution. King Edward has always been a warm friend of all technical education. He has always been the friend of those who have been anxious to impart that kind of education in all circumstances and conditions. All classes of the community have reason to remember with gratitude the tact and wisdom of our Sovereign. When I look round this room I do not think there will be a single exception taken that we mourn for him as we did for the late Queen Victoria. We have had the privilege of living under her reign and under that of Edward VII., and I think we can look back with thankfulness that we have been the subjects of two of the greatest rulers that the world ever saw. I now beg to move the following resolution:

"The members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in annual general meeting assembled in pursuance of Royal Charter, desire most humbly and sincerely to express their profound sorrow and sense of loss felt by all classes of the community at the death of his late Majesty King Edward VII., and to tender respectfully their heartfelt sympathy to your Majesty and members of the Royal Family, together with unfeigned assurance of loyalty and duty."

I will now call upon the Vice-President to second the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure it is with very sincere regret that I rise to second this resolution. We feel—we all feel—that in King Edward VII. we have lost a noble, representative Sovereign, one who endeared himself to home and heart of every subject over whom he ruled. I feel sure that this resolution, which has been so ably put by the President, will go unanimously from this meeting. Sure I am that it expresses the heartfelt sympathy of every pharmacist throughout the country. I say so with some degree of certainty. Every pharmacist will sympathise deeply with the sentiment so loyally and well expressed in the resolution now before you, which I now second.

When the President rose to put the motion to the meeting all present spontaneously stood up, and the motion was passed in silence. The members did not resume their seats until the next business was announced.

President's Address.

The PRESIDENT, whose second rising was received with cordial applause, said: Mr. Vice-President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now beg to move that the annual report be taken as read. It has been my privilege now, gentlemen, for some years to take the chair at various of your pharmaceutical meetings, both in this hall and elsewhere, but I have never before had the privilege of taking the chair at an annual meeting. Needless to say, it gives me

very great pleasure to welcome you here to-day. Our annual meeting is held, as you know, to enable us to consider and discuss the work done during the past twelve months. Those of you who have taken the trouble to look through the report and balance-sheet, and studied the work done by the Pharmaceutical Council, must, I think, agree with me that there has been a great deal of hard work and good work accomplished. We have not, it is true, a great, attractive picture to throw on the wall. We have not even one that has been returned from the Royal Academy of Westminster as not worthy of exhibition. But this notwithstanding, we have done a very great deal of good and effective work, and in giving you our report upon it I think you will agree with me that we have made considerable progress.

FINANCE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have all been supplied, I take it, with copies of the report and of the financial statement, and are therefore in almost as good a position as I am to form an opinion of the position occupied by the Society on the eve of its seventieth year. The accounts are not presented to you in the form that those of some corporate bodies are—bodies that may be desirous of disguising shady transactions—but are presented in a form agreed to by the auditors whom you appointed and chose at the last annual meeting. I think that generally speaking the financial statement of the Pharmaceutical Society compares very favourably with that of similar corporations in point of simplicity and clearness. While all the items are explicitly stated, it may be necessary that I should make a brief comment in general terms on two or three features in our financial position. As stated in the annual report, our ordinary revenue for 1909 exceeded by 1,687*l.* that of the previous year. Putting it in another way, we had from members' subscriptions 845*l.* more and from examination and registration fees 780*l.* more. It is only right to point out that 430*l.* of the increase of members is due to the life composition fees, a sum which ought, strictly speaking, to be regarded as recovered revenue and not current revenue, as it represents the retention of some of the annual subscriptions without corresponding liability on the part of the Society. The Council will, I feel sure, not lose sight of the necessity for taking into consideration contingent liabilities, as well as the immediate obligations of current administration. Naturally, the addition to the Society's income to which I have referred is most satisfactory from all points of view, and I am not sure if the Council could be adversely criticised if it claimed the additional 500 or 600 brought to the membership of the Society during the year as testimony of the great confidence that is placed in those who are entrusted with the conduct of your affairs. Gentlemen, the executive body cannot be so very inefficient and so hopelessly out of touch with pharmaceutical affairs when in one year they have attracted to the Society so large a body of new supporters. One might congratulate the Society that the fact of the Society's thus maintaining its hold is largely owing to the effective work of those who are within the cabinet. While I am on the income side of the account, I should like to refer to the item of 69*l.* received by the Society in respect to

THE SHILLING CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

issued under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. You will remember that Section 3 of that Act requires the exhibition of the name and the certificate of the qualifications of the qualified person who *bona fide* conducts the business of chemist and druggist. You will also recall that the Council decided that registered persons who are not members of the Society, and who are in consequence unable to show certificates of qualification, should be furnished with a separate document for exhibition at their place of business in compliance with the statute. We fixed the fee for this certificate and evidence of registration at the nominal sum of 1*s.*, and I am inclined to think that our moderation and fairness in this connection were wrong from a business point of view. We could not have been more misunderstood, more hardly criticised and harshly judged had we

charged one guinea for this certificate instead of a humble shilling. It has been insinuated—indeed, in some instances, it has been definitely said—that the whole thing was a conspiracy to replenish the exhausted coffers of the Society. The sum of 1*s.*, as some put it, was intended to enrich our treasury chest. Well, our treasury chest has been enriched to the extent of 69*l.*, a rather larger sum than was expected. But instead of these certificates enriching our chest the exact contrary is the fact. Why, the facts show that in consequence of these certificates we have had permanently to increase our clerical staff at a present cost of 180*l.* per annum. In other words, the administration of that particular portion of the statute has cost the Society between 100*l.* and 120*l.* a year, and is likely to continue to cost it that amount. These facts, I think, are sufficient in themselves to dispose of the fallacy that the Council has any desire to enrich the coffers of the Society by unfair demands, and I trust the facts I have mentioned will free the Council from further misunderstanding. It is absurd to imagine that twenty-one pharmacists, elected by the general body of the members of the Society, would authorise the expenditure of 120*l.* yearly simply for the purpose of harassing members of their own calling because they are not associated with the Society. The only object the Council has in view is to keep up a control of the whole of the shops where the business of a chemist and druggist is carried on, so that the proper protection of the public, which chemists desire and is also required by the Pharmacy Act, may be provided. If some registered men deem it advisable to indulge in pernicious vituperation in criticising us for what we have done, I can only wish them clearer vision.

EXPENDITURE.

Turning now to the expenditure side of the financial statement, there are several items showing increases. The examinations have cost 141*l.* more—37*l.* in England and Wales and 104*l.* in Scotland. This was due to the fact that more candidates have been examined, the increases being forty-seven in London and thirty-three in Edinburgh. Altogether, we have spent close upon 2,000*l.* in carrying out our statutory obligations for the examination of candidates for registration as chemists and druggists or as pharmaceutical chemists. In this connection may I say how gratifying it is to hear the testimony of gentlemen like Dr. Wilcox and Dr. Marshall, both of whom say that the work has been done in an admirable and efficient manner—in all respects with fairness to the examiners and fairness to the examinees. The Council owe a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who act on the Boards of Examiners, and publicly avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing appreciation of the services. (Hear, hear.) It is not, gentlemen, an altogether unmixt blessing to be associated with the rejection of candidates, but no system has yet been devised to bridge over the immense gulf fixed between the point of view of the person examining and the point of view of the person examined. (Laughter.) As President, I have received numerous letters alleging hardships, injustice, and even cruelty, in connection with these examinations. I always make it a rule to investigate any complaint that is received, no matter how improbable its nature may be, because I hold it to be part of the duty—and an important part, too—of the Council to exercise a careful watch in regard to the conduct of these statutory examinations and render them absolutely above suspicion. Well, gentlemen, not one of the inquiries have made has ever revealed any real ground for the complaint. If any foundation were discovered for any complaint that reaches me, I should ask the Council immediately to take action to remove the cause of the difficulty and harshness, in the interests of the examiners, examinees, and the public, and so retain confidence in the fairness of the examinations. The establishment expenses show a slight upward tendency, which I think is unavoidable in an institution such as ours. Rates, taxes, gas, lighting, cleaning, and so forth rarely show a tendency in the contrary direction in these days of strenuous local government, and I am afraid that, if

my predecessors in the chair, I cannot promise any reduction. It is consoling, however, to find that the increase this year is small—only about 30%—but a deal of service has been rendered for the additional money.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

You have no doubt noticed that the law costs this year have risen by 500%., the total being 835/ 6s. 10d. Now, this is satisfactory from one point of view, but very unsatisfactory from another. On the one hand, it points to a praiseworthy endeavour of the Council to administer with impartiality and reasonable vigour the statutes relating to the sale of poisons and the conduct of pharmaceutical business. But, on the other hand, it hardly seems fitting or fair to make members of the Pharmaceutical Society pay the whole cost of fulfilling this valuable public duty. (Hear, hear.) The 1,360 cases taken up were equivalent to so many actions in the cause of public welfare, and for the protection of pharmacists throughout the country. And yet towards the cost of discharging this important police duty the public and a large minority of the pharmaceutical body contribute nothing. It does not seem quite right, either, that the Society should, in addition to paying the bill, be subject to the reproach of the unthinking members of the lay public and the hostility of those for whose protection pharmacists were given statutory authority. But there it is. The work has to be done in the interests of our own business and on national grounds. The view the Council takes is that so long as we are entrusted with the duty, we ought to do it thoroughly, judiciously, and well, regardless of the cost to us. In connection with the legal work of the Council, I should like to pay a tribute of thanks to the Registrar and his clerks for dealing so promptly, carefully, and adequately with the large burden of permanent new statutory duties imposed. The inspection of shops is no light task, yet it has to go on continuously side by side with the investigation, collection of evidence, and institution of proceedings arising out of the 1,360 cases already mentioned.

I do not propose to detain you with any explanation of the two appeal cases. The main facts are clearly set out in the annual report before you. I shall merely confine myself to the utterance of the fact that we cannot permit the position in regard to the use of place-names, which are in complete variance with professional title, to remain as it is. (Hear, hear.) We know where we are now, and also what we want, and if it is possible for anybody to carry out your wishes, your representatives on the Council, with the aid of their Parliamentary Secretary, will do so. With regard to the decision of the Divisional Court, that the trade-name of the seller on the label is sufficient compliance with Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, I have already stated in public that the decision merely confirms general practice, and though unfortunate from the point of view of the personal status of the qualified man, it does not spell disaster. Proceeding with my view of the expenditure of the Society, I find that

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

cost within a pound or two the same amount as last year. Both departments have been well used by members, and I have to acknowledge the assistance of members who have been good enough to suggest improvements calculated to make the Society's premises more and more acceptable to each of the members. I do not want anyone to go away with the idea that suggestions of the kind are discouraged or ignored. The exact contrary is the fact. If any member of the Society has a plan which he or she thinks may add to the usefulness of the premises of the Society, we shall be glad to consider his or her views if they are conveyed through the proper channels. I say this because I am rather particular about the proper procedure being adopted, as it seems to me to be a test of sincerity, by which test it can be ascertained whether the suggestions put forward involve a genuine improvement or are intended to advertise a personality. The conduct of our

BRANCH IN EDINBURGH

has been characterised by the thoroughness which is so commendable a trait of the Scottish temperament, and on the whole the work has been performed with due regard to economy. It is true that the amount is some 30% in

advance of 1908, but when we take into consideration that the membership in Scotland has increased during the period from 810 to 861, or an increase of 51, it will be generally agreed that the money has been well spent. In other words, the membership of the Society north of the Tweed has never been so high as it is at present. (Hear, hear.) No doubt that satisfactory condition of affairs is due to a large extent to the enthusiasm of the Vice-President—my esteemed colleague Mr. Currie—backed up by the loyal co-operation of the officers of the Society at York Place. The Council acknowledges with sincere gratitude the work of the Executive in connection with the administration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and with the various internal administrative matters that are continually pressing themselves upon them for treatment.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

The school accounts show an extra expenditure of 916/., the amount of the cost of alteration and fitting-up of the new laboratory. Altogether the Council has expended over 1,600/ in rendering the chemical laboratory worthy of the School of Pharmacy of the Society. I do not think there is any one of you who will maintain that the money has been improperly spent. (Applause.) It is pleasant to be able to record that the laboratories have been doing a vast amount of good work, and apart from the abnormal expenditure the administration of the School during 1909 has cost rather less than it did during the year 1908. I should not be adequately fulfilling my duty if I did not, on behalf of the Council, express our indebtedness to the Dean and Professor Crossley—(applause)—for the expert advice and assistance they so freely gave to the Council in connection with the alterations. Public reference has already been made to the part Professor Crossley took in the matter, and it is only now necessary to recall to you the circumstances which show that the Society has been well served in regard to the educational work by the two Professors.

It is with great pleasure that I now turn to an item which shows a decrease of expenditure. I refer now to the official journal of the Society. That decrease of expenditure has been effected without in any way lowering the standard of the "Journal." In fact, on the contrary, its usefulness and value as a medium for communicating matters of interest to the members has been very much enhanced. The net cost of production during the past year has been over 200/ less than during the preceding twelve months. (Hear, hear.) That decrease in the expenditure, too, has been made in spite of the large increase of its circulation. I see that it has been pointed out that the amount for postage of the "Journal" is less than it was twelve months ago. The explanation is very simple, and, to obviate any misunderstanding, I am very glad to inform members of the Society that the reason that the amount of postage is so much smaller is that the amount for the final months in 1909 was not included in the accounts. I see no reason to doubt that the "Journal" will meet with an increased measure of support from pharmacists. We have had during the year, for example, signs that the work of the "Journal" Committee is having its reward in the enhanced appreciation of the members of the Society for their own journal, and it is only right that I should remind you that complete success can only be achieved by means of the stronger and more earnest co-operation of the chemists and druggists of the country, who are part proprietors of the concern. If I might be allowed, I should like to say a word in regard to those who from time to time send communications which, in the opinion of the Editor, are not suitable for publication. I can quite understand that their non-publication sometimes gives rise to a considerable amount of annoyance and irritation on the part of those who have taken the time to prepare and forward contributions. But I would ask those victims of editorial discretion to remember the chaos that would result if the shareholder of any concern were to be his own managing director. The Council takes care to see that generally the work of producing the "Journal" is properly done. But it does realise that some one must have the important discretionary power in regard to the admission of matter into each week's issue of the "Journal." On the whole the Council thinks it better to entrust that work to a tried officer

of the Society than to refer it to the Council or committee who might possibly, and very likely would, have different opinions in regard to matters of fact and to matters of ethics. Every endeavour is made to afford members of the Society the hospitality of the correspondence columns, and it is only when correspondence would, in the opinion of those responsible, tend to hinder and prejudice the Society and the work of the Council, that the exercise of the veto is likely to be called into operation. Before I move the resolution that the annual report and financial statement be received and adopted, I should like to say a word about the

ORGANISING WORK.

done by the Council during the period covered by the report. For a long time past it has been felt that members of the Society were not sufficiently informed of the facts relating to their own Society—its aims, its method, or its policy—and a good many discussions have taken place in the various committees of the Council as to the best means that could be adopted to provide for this. The want that has been felt has been that of a bond of union between the Council and the greatest men of the kingdom. Many plans have been evolved, but I cannot say that any one of them has completely removed the many difficulties which stand in the way of a perfect organisation. The scheme which Mr. Newsholme formulated in 1900 has been found impracticable—grouping the districts by a Parliamentary rather than by the railway basis. It is stated in the report that the Council in December started an experiment, a member of the staff being placed at my disposal and undertaking to visit certain Associations which desired to know details of the work of the Council that could not well be discussed in open meeting. The information obtained as a result of the experiment has been such as to lead the Council to consider in greater detail the advisability of making certain changes in the scheme of local organisation. I hope that the new Council will get to work and produce an effective plan on the matter of administration, for the periodical furnishing of proper information to members of the Society, who have sufficient interest in and loyalty to their craft by which to support the efforts of their elected representatives. (Applause.) Before I put this to one side, may I refer to the officer I have been speaking about, who has so ably acted as representative of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society? I refer to my friend Mr. Chater. (Applause.) He has done both willing and able work, and has been very enthusiastically received. I believe the thanks of the whole of the Pharmaceutical Society and the members of the Council are due to Mr. Chater for the great work he has done so freely and willingly. Gentlemen, there is one name I desire to bring before you before I sit down, and I think if I sit down without doing so you might, perhaps, think that I was to blame. The name of the gentleman—I do not see him here to-day, and this is the first annual meeting I have ever attended at which I have not seen him—is that of our old friend,

MR. WALTER HILLS.

I feel perfectly unable to adequately do justice in talking of Mr. Walter Hills and of the work that he has willingly done for the Pharmaceutical Society in the past. I do not think, perhaps, that there is any gentleman I could mention to you who could work with greater enthusiasm. Mr. Walter Hills has been so thorough in his work, he is so true, upright, and just a man, he does his work so willingly without fear or favour, that he has been an example, I believe, not only to the Society, but to every member who sits around the Council table. I will say nothing further regarding Mr. Walter Hills than to express the hope that his severance will only be temporary, and that we will have him among us once again ready to continue his valuable services to the Society. We will all be very glad to welcome him back again. (Applause.) In losing an old and valued friend like Mr. Walter Hills, it was the duty of the Society to look around and see if they could find some one to fill his place. And when I tell you that we have co-opted Mr. Walshaw, I feel perfectly sure you will agree with me that we have done the right thing. It was sufficient to mention his name to

my colleagues, and without exception they all seemed to say, "We could not possibly have a better man than Mr. Walshaw to join us round the table." I will now move formally, "That the report and statement of accounts as printed and published be received and adopted."

The VICE-PRESIDENT (who had a most cordial reception) seconded. His task, he remarked, was a very easy one on that occasion. The President had devoted so much time and knowledge to explaining the various points of the annual report that it was quite unnecessary for him to enlarge thereon. He thought it would be unwise for him to detain them by going over the same ground, and with their permission he would like formally to second the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, reserving any remarks he might wish to make to a reply which the discussion might necessitate.

Two Critical Speeches.

Mr. G. J. KNIGHT (who could not be heard distinctly at the reporters' table) asked why it had been found necessary to co-opt a member of the Council in place of Mr. Walter Hills, when voting papers might have been issued? It would have been better had the Council allowed the members to elect to the vacancy, he contended.

The PRESIDENT replied that the Council had acted in accordance with the by-laws.

Mr. KNIGHT: Although it was so near an election?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. KNIGHT: Oh, all right! (Laughter.) Proceeding, he criticised the item on the expenditure side of the financial statement for 423*l.* (councillors' expenses). It seemed to him a very ridiculous sum to spend for such poor results. Surely there must have been a vast amount of brain power called into requisition when such an expenditure was rendered necessary. "Is this correctly stated?" he inquired.

The PRESIDENT: Yes. It is for the travelling expenses of the Council and the committees.

Mr. KNIGHT was understood to say that the travels of the Council and committee very much resembled an excursion to the country to see some small "washup." They saw it once, and if they travelled to the same spot six weeks or six years hence they would find the "washup" exactly the same. (Laughter.) The committees journeyed at great expense to see something that was done exactly the same way year by year. Friends in the North might appeal to some outside members to give them a "feed" on the occasion of their visits. (Laughter.) As far as the new Act was concerned, they had been told by several members who ought to know something about it that it was good; but it was certainly not what most of them were led to expect it would be. With reference to the increased expenditure of over 100*l.*, rendered necessary by issuing the certificates of qualification at one shilling apiece, he expressed his surprise and disgust that the Society should issue such things, which he compared with the receipts they got for twopence for a parcel from the Great Northern Railway Company. (Laughter.) He regarded the whole matter as contemptible. It seemed to him that if they grasped a nettle they should be finished with the nettle. All the same, he thought there was no use in crying over spilt milk. (Laughter.) For his own part, he should be very pleased to drop out of the whole thing [the Society], as it was no good to anyone. If the new Act had put people on the same footing as they were before, it would have been better for all concerned. Mr. Knight was understood to complain that the Metropolis had not proper representation on the Council, and that electing a gentleman from the country to take the place of Mr. Walter Hills was a piece of imbecility, cheek, and impudence, and an insult to the Metropolis on the part of the Council. (Cries of "Order.") He thought some effort should have been made to keep up the Society's long connection with the House of Bell. (Hear, hear.) The veterinary people and the dentists acted differently, and were going ahead as a consequence. Members might congratulate one another that the whole thing was ended.

Mr. TERRY HOLLOWAY asked why it was that the books in the library of the Society were covered with dust and dirt. (Hear, hear.) Another point on which he desired information was why no one was appointed to look after

them properly. "Why," he continued, "is no one in attendance at the library during the absence of the Librarian at meals and when he is present at examinations? Some little time ago I had to complain on account of there being no lavatory accommodation provided. This has been remedied in a half-hearted way by giving the members a sort of cupboard—an arrangement where workpeople and others are allowed to pass through at any time. I do not think that this is as it ought to be. I should like to say this: I have no complaint to make against the Librarian. He is willing at any time to give attention to any member who asks him for it. (Hear, hear.) I think, considering the large sums of money that have been spent on the Society's school, from which the members get no benefit—(cries of "Oh!")—that some of the funds of the Society should be devoted to securing comfort for the members. Considering that the library is thrown out as one of the inducements to new members, it should be kept in a proper condition. It is not very nice to go out and see the Librarian with a dusting brush knocking off the dust." (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT: In reply to Mr. Holloway, I may say we had a letter from him making the complaints he mentions. This letter has been referred to the House Committee, and it will receive due attention. We hope to remedy the matters that Mr. Holloway has complained of. It has always been the Society's desire to make the library as comfortable as possible for the members who attend it. But I believe there is a considerable amount of plain truth in the complaint that he has made about the dust. If there are no further questions, I will put the resolution: "That the annual report and statement of accounts as published be received and adopted."

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Other Business.

The SECRETARY then read a list of scrutineers, and intimated that he would be glad if members would volunteer to fill two vacancies. Mr. Stooke, Mr. Taplin, and another member intimated their willingness to serve.

The PRESIDENT stated that he would be glad if the scrutineers would meet at the offices at 10.30 the following morning.

The SECRETARY stated that, in accordance with the statutes, the registers were in the room for inspection.

The PRESIDENT then asked that the following gentlemen be elected auditors of the Society for the ensuing year: Mr. I. Bourdas, Mr. Geo. Bult Francis, Mr. F. J. Hanbury, Mr. Charles Hodgkinson, and Mr. F. Harwood Lescher. This was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT stated that the meeting stood adjourned till two o'clock on May 19, to receive the report of the scrutineers.

Thanks.

MR. J. P. GILMOUR (Glasgow) proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Council. He did so in a purely technical sense, he remarked, since he himself was affiliated to the Council of the Society as Chairman of the North British Branch Executive. In a sense he was sufficiently detached, officially as well as nationally—"Oh!" and laughter)—to propose a vote of thanks which he thought would be quite acceptable to them all. The Council was a human institution, and therefore not infallible or perfect. (Laughter.) Nevertheless, he knew something of the work done by the President: he knew something of the nature and multifariousness and the arduousness of the duties of the Council, and of the immense amount of detail work that had to be accomplished. He did not think that the ordinary members of the Society, who were not always so reflective as they might be—(laughter)—always realised the magnitude and value of that work. (Applause.) There was a notion that there were men who went on the Council for the honour and glory of the thing. At present there were none such on the Council. (Laughter.) For the most part, the men who went on the Council had to make considerable sacrifices in order to faithfully perform the duties they took in hand. It had been said that there were now no giants on the Council as there used to be. But there were still men of fair stature. The fact was that there was a levelling-up process going on. There were still men of as command-

ing stature as in the olden times, when there were more mediocrities and nonentities than there are now. (Laughter.) The capabilities of men were on the ascendent. Taking all things into account, they owed a debt of gratitude to the President and Council for the work they had done. Although they could not always approve of their decisions, they (the Council) at least honestly tried to do their duty and to do their best in the interests of pharmacists. Complaint had been made that the Metropolis was not so well represented as it might be. He agreed, but would remind them that this was a matter for the electors. Gentlemen who had the notion that things required redress ought to agitate accordingly. (Applause.)

DR. CHARLES SYMES (Liverpool), in rising to second the motion, was most heartily applauded. He said he had some experience of the work done by the Council, and was alive to the fact that the value of the work could not always be judged by the results.

The proposition was then put to the meeting by Dr. Symes, and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Gilmour, I must first of all thank you very much for the kind way in which you proposed this resolution; and our old colleague, Dr. Symes, for seconding it. It is always the wish and endeavour of the Council to carry out the wishes of the pharmacists of the country. We do our best; and if we do not always succeed it is not our fault. I can assure you, gentlemen. With regard to Mr. Knight's remarks about the Metropolis not being properly represented, it is quite true that there are not the members on the Council representing the Council that there ought to be. Those of the members of the Council who are living in the Metropolis feel this very much, because on their shoulders is thrown probably a double duty. I do hope some of the gentlemen who carry on business in London will feel it to be their duty to join the Executive. I thank you on my own behalf and that of the Council for your kindness, and I now invite you for lunch in the Examination Room.

Which invitation was acceded to by most of those present.

The result of the Council Election was declared on Thursday, and is printed in the Coloured Supplement.

Late News.

BIRTH.—At 46 Lytham Road, Fulwood, Preston, on May 17, the wife of Edwin Thomas, pharmacist, of a daughter.

MR. MICHAEL CARTEIGH was seized with illness when in London on May 13, and is not, we regret to hear, any better.

MESSRS. J. GRAY & Co., druggists and general grocers, Antrim Road, Belfast, consequent on the increase of their business, have made considerable changes in their premises, which will give them greatly increased room.

KENNINGTON AND LAMBETH CHEMISTS.—Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas informs us that he has canvassed the Lambeth and Kennington chemists, and finds that there is a general desire to close entirely on May 20, the day of the King's funeral.

DEATHS.—The Rev. W. Adamson, D.D., whose illness was referred to in our Glasgow Notes last week, died on May 14. He was the father of Mrs. Thomas Maben.—Mr. George Parry Llewellyn, chemist, King Street, Carmarthen, passed away on Monday night, May 16, at his residence, after acute suffering from an internal trouble, for which he underwent an operation twelve months ago.

THE DISPENSING PROBLEM.—Representatives of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and of the British Medical Association met at the House of the latter in the Strand, London, on Thursday afternoon, May 19, to consider the question of dispensing by medical men arising from the discussion on that subject at the Newcastle-on-Tyne meeting last year. Among the B.P.C. representatives were Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., and Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc. (past Presidents), and Mr. W. F. Wells (Dublin). Mr. Druce took the place of Mr. Francis Ransom, President of the B.P.C., who unfortunately was too ill to come to town. Mr. J. C. Umney was also to have been one of the deputation, but he too was unable to take part. The meeting was not open to the Press.

WHAT IS MUSTARD.—Mr. Hopkins, the Lambeth Magistrate, heard on May 18 evidence in a summons under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts against Frederick Fountain, for selling mustard which was deprived of fixed oil to the extent of 49 per cent. The analyst's certificate gave the constituents of the article as follows: "Mustard flour (oil free) 83.7, fixed

oil 16.3," and remarked: "Unsophisticated mustard flour should contain at least 50 per cent. fixed oil. The above figure for fixed oil—namely, 16.3 per cent.—indicates that this sample of mustard has been deprived of that ingredient to the extent of 49 per cent." Mr. Hopkins adjourned the further hearing of the case *sine die*, having expressed the opinion that the article was not mustard.

THE YORK CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION held a meeting on Wednesday, May 11, Mr. G. E. Woodhouse (President) in the chair. Messrs. J. A. Lupton, G. E. Walker, F. C. Hey, M. F. Burgin, and T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary) were also present. Letters from Mr. Bremridge (Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. W. Johnson (Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association) were read. It was decided to petition the Borough Council with respect to witnesses' fees. The Preston Association's action *re* the sale of medicated wines and spirits was approved. Mr. Lupton proposed that a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Saville, Burgin, and Atkinson be formed to make a further selection of books for the library, or apparatus, and also that they take steps to insure the same. Mr. Burgin proposed that the meetings be suspended until October.

WILLS.—Mr. John Malcolm MacCallum, 43 Union Street, Greenock, electro-chemist, who died on February 8, left personal estate (in addition to certain real estate) valued at 411*l.* 14*s.*, of which 364*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* is in Scotland.—Mr. Alfred Sawden, Ph.C., 28 Lark Lane, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and of "Alphews," Filey, Yorks, who died on February 9, aged fifty-eight years, left estate valued at 10,352*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* gross, with net personality 5,408*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Probate of his will dated December 21, 1906, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Lavinah Jane Sawden, of 28 Lark Lane, Toxteth Park, and his brother, Mr. Arthur Jabez Sawden, station-master, of Cotingham, Yorks. The testator directed his brother Henry Edward Sawden to give every assistance for the sale of his (testator's) business as a chemist, and directed that he should be paid 5 per cent. on the price realised if his trustees are satisfied that he had rendered every such assistance. The bulk of his property he left to his wife for life.

MR. JAMES F. TOCHER, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., of Peterhead, was the lecturer at the May evening meeting of the Eugenics Education Society held at Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W., on Wednesday evening, May 18, and a goodly gathering of Eugenists assembled, Sir Edward Brabrooke presiding. The popular Peterhead pharmacist (who was referred to as "Dr. Tocher" throughout) urged the necessity for an organised national survey of school-children on definite eugenic lines as a measure of national importance. He contended that the work should be begun at once, and should embrace, besides medical inspection of schools already in vogue, definite sociological and anthropological data regarding the children, their parents and ancestry. "Breeding of good stock" is the prime necessity for the nation, the chief contention of the Eugenist being that the environment does not influence the stock, but *vice versa*. For the collection of useful data Mr. Tocher suggested the revival of the clan or sept system for education in sociological problems, the promotion of local associations into sept-groups for the collection of sociological and anthropological data, the construction of a family tree to the third generation at least, and the scientific naming of children. The key to the whole system, according to Mr. Tocher's idea, should be the surname. A short discussion followed, and Mr. Tocher was heartily thanked for his extremely interesting lecture.

GLASGOW NOTES.—Mr. W. G. Reidford, chemist, late of Glasgow, and now of Messrs. B. Owen Jones, Ltd., Benoni, Transvaal, arrived at Southampton on May 14 on board the *Kenilworth Castle*, on a visit to Glasgow and the North.—Mr. John McHardy (for many years with Messrs. John McMillan, Ltd.) has been appointed a representative of Messrs. John Mackay & Co., Edinburgh and Glasgow.—Mr. Wm. Thomson, chemist, Rokeby Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, died in a nursing home on May 13.—On Friday, May 13, a very pleasing ceremony took place in the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, when Mr. Peter Fenton, M.P.S., F.R.B.S., assistant to Mr. John Lothian, Ph.C., was presented with a fine optical trial-case (together with an umbrella of chaste design for Mrs. Fenton) on the occasion of his leaving the school to open a pharmacy in Cardenden, Fifeshire. There was a representative gathering of past and present students and friends. Mr. Lothian presided, and called upon Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Chairman of the N.B. Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, to hand over the gifts. In doing so, Mr. Gilmour referred to Mr. Fenton's long connection with the school and to his unflinching courtesy and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Baird, optician, next spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Fenton, and said that his outstanding feature had always been to do faithfully whatever he might undertake. Messrs. Logan and Howitt, for past and present students,

also spoke. Mr. Lothian expressed his regret at parting with Mr. Fenton, and said he was pleased to see that Mr. Fenton had so many well-wishers, and wished him every success in his new undertaking. Mr. Fenton then rose amid hearty cheering and returned thanks in a brief but warmly expressed speech.

IRONMONGERS AND POISONS.—As a sequel to our remarks on April 30 regarding the circular letter of Mr. R. H. Smith, F.C.S., Secretary of the Ironmongers' Federated Associations, we quote the following from "The Ironmonger" of May 14, the statements being based on inquiries made by a representative of that journal: "The favourite method of procedure adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society appears to be to commission someone to call upon a firm of ironmongers holding a permit to sell poisons, and to purchase one or more of the poisonous preparations. In the event of the purchaser detecting any irregularity he reports it to the Society, and a day or two later the sellers receive a solicitor's letter notifying them that unless the sum of 5*l.*, or thereabouts, be paid to the Pharmaceutical Society by way of fine, legal proceedings will be taken. In one case mentioned, an emissary (presumably of the Pharmaceutical Society) purchased from a firm of licensed ironmongers a packet of insecticide containing nicotine. Partly through ignorance of the fact that the preparation was poisonous, and partly through negligence, the assistant who served the article failed to make the prescribed entry in the poisons sale-book, and he failed also to obtain the customer's signature. The firm were thereupon threatened with proceedings, and the matter is still under negotiation. In another case, in a neighbouring town, a man (also, it is believed, acting under instructions from the Pharmaceutical Society) purchased two different poisonous compounds and 'bluffed' the assistant into the belief that he (the customer) was a person well known in the neighbourhood, although, in point of fact, he was an entire stranger. In this case the ironmongers paid the 5*l.* demanded rather than allow the matter to be taken into Court. It is not denied, of course, that in the cases referred to irregularities were committed, but the point is that their detection should have been the outcome of traps laid by a society of rival traders, apparently with the object of bringing the Act of 1908 into disrepute, and of so hampering ironmongers and seedsman in their attempts to benefit by its provisions as to cause them eventually to desist from dealing in poisonous compounds." We may point out that the solicitor's letter is never sent out until cases are considered by the Law Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council, which meets once a month, and its recommendations have to be approved by the Council before they are acted upon. The Council also meets once a month. Hence "a day or two later" is a fallacy.

Poisoning Cases.

FOURTEEN fatalities from poisoning, including one misadventure, have been reported since our last issue.

Ammonia.—At Lindley, near Huddersfield, William Halliwell (71) ended his life by taking ammonia.

Carbolic Acid.—At Willington the eighteen-months-old daughter of Thomas Solomon died through drinking some carbolic acid from a cup which had been left under a bed.

Caustic-soda solution was taken in mistake for linseed oil by a Rotherhithe waterside labourer named John George Taylor. Deceased was illustrating to a neighbour's child how the oil ought to be taken to cure a cold.

Laudanum-poisoning caused the death of a woman named Burton at Lockwood, near Huddersfield.—This lethal agent was also intentionally taken to end his life by Arthur Woodcock (44), an old Leicestershire cricketer, of Billesden.

Nitric Acid was the poison taken with suicidal intent by William Golding (31), an out-of-work porter, of Percy Street, London, W.

Oxalic Acid.—Henry George Beaumont (33), printer's machine-minder, committed suicide at East Ham by taking oxalic acid.—Rose Effie Flood (20), of Exeter, ended her life at a Plymouth temperance hotel by taking the same poison. The wrappers of four packets of oxalic acid were found in the bedroom occupied by deceased.

Potassium Cyanide was the agent used for self-destruction by Capt. Frederick C. Lillywhite Field (46) at Teddington. At the inquest Constable Tolson said he found the following note to Mr. Wing, chemist, 69 Powis Street, Woolwich, at the Captain's lodgings: "Dear Mr. Wing.—Will you please let bearer have a small quantity of cyanide of potassium to clean the lace of my full-dress uniform, which the national calamity will shortly necessitate my wearing.—Yours sincerely, Fred. Field, Captain." The constable added that the chemist supplied the bearer with the poison.

Prussic Acid.—At Macclesfield Wm. Henry Guest (38) poisoned himself by taking prussic acid. A bottle labelled

"Poison" was found on the table near deceased, and another containing chloroform in his coat-pocket. At the inquest it was stated that every chemist in the town had denied having sold the poison to him. The man had cut off from the labels on the bottles the name and address of the retailer of the poison. Dr. Marshall attributed death to an overdose of prussic acid. The Coroner commented strongly upon the fact that the poison was supplied in ordinary plain bottles, and unfortunately the person who supplied the poisons could not be traced and therefore could not be brought to justice as he deserved. The label (with the name cut away) was similar to that used by two local chemists, but both denied having sold the poison to the man. A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

Salt of Lemon.—Eliza White (20), domestic servant, poisoned herself at Derby by taking salt of lemon.

Strychnine.—At the inquiry into the death of Harriett Austin (44), wife of Mr. C. Austin, J.P., Brandeston, Dr. W. G. Connor deposed that all the symptoms exhibited by the deceased pointed to strychnine-poisoning. Witness did not prescribe the "tabloids" produced. He thought the evidence was so strong as to the cause of death that an analysis was unnecessary. Mrs. F. A. Levett said she had the following written order last week: "Please get Mrs. Austin a bottle of strychnine-pills." Witness delivered the order to Messrs. Pain & Bayles, Cornhill, Ipswich, who said they would send them on by post. However, witness subsequently, on deceased's request, went to inquire why the "pills" had not been sent on. She was informed that they had been posted, but was also given a bottle about the size of the one produced, which she forwarded to deceased on the following morning. Nellie Meadows stated that she found the bottle on the bed with about half-a-dozen of the "tabloids" lying about loose. The inquiry was adjourned.

Vermin-killer was used for suicidal purposes by John Speak (50), retired lustran-cutter, at Wood Top, Hebben Bridge.

Veronal.—An actor named Montague Rosenberg (27) died in the Charing Cross Hospital from an overdose of veronal. Dr. Jolley deposed at the inquest that veronal was an organic compound prepared from coal-tar. It was prescribed by the profession, but was not yet official in the Pharmacopœia. More than 10 grains was rarely given, but several deaths had followed the taking of an ordinary dose. Although it was a very dangerous drug, the word "Poison" was not put on the label. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure," and added a rider to the effect that veronal should be labelled "Poison." The Coroner (Mr. J. Troutbeck) said he quite agreed, for he was sure many people took these dangerous drugs without in the least being aware of their danger.

Poison Licences.

(Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Sec. 2.)

Notices of Application.

BROADSTAIRS.—F. K. Dodd, ironmonger, 1 York Street, Broadstairs. [The applicant advertises his application to the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council instead of to the Kent County Council.]

LANCASHIRE.—Win. Harrison, saddler, Garstang.

LINCOLN.—Jas. Wark, nurseryman, 312 High Street.

Application Granted.

KENT.—The County Council has granted two applications during the past quarter.

Renewals.

BURY (LANCS).—Cyrus Ainsworth, 5 Castle Buildings, Old Market Place, and Joseph Leigh, Scholeses Nurseries, Elton.

GALASHIELS.—The Town Council last week approved of the Public Health Committee's recommendation to again grant the seven poison-licences issued last year.

SELKIRK.—Four poison-licences were renewed on the recommendation of the Public Health Committee at a meeting of Selkirk Town Council held last week.

THE TELL-TALE TELEPHONE.—A customer seldom complains when any commodity is offered at a cheaper rate than usual. The trouble is that many purchasers recall an ever-diminishing amount as the price formerly paid, usually to a business rival. It is fortunate when a shopkeeper is on friendly terms with his neighbours, thus enabling the accuracy of those annoying assertions to be tested quickly by telephone or messenger. The other day a woman stated that she had always paid 6d. less for a prescription when Mr. So-and-So in the next street filled it. "That cannot be the case, surely," said the pharmacist, suavely, "because I 'phoned him a minute ago, and he named the sum I am asking for as his charge."



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Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 652 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information, but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would reply by postcard or telephone to one or other of the subjoined inquiries.

- 170/35. "Arsenophenylglycin": who makes or supplies?
- 171/4. Makers or suppliers of "Klenshade" shampoo-powders for dogs.
- 171/6. "Eau de Rouille" for cleaning silk; who makes or where obtainable?
- 172/34. Dr. Fuller's Anti-rheumatic plates; proprietors or wholesale suppliers.
- 172/48. Small hand-machine for filling bottles with tablets: who makes or supplies?
- 171/72. Who makes or supplies "Vioflor," used to give the odour of turpentine to benzene?
- 172/9. "Shavoline Razor-paste" and "Bullock's Pain Subduer": where can supplies be obtained?
- 172/25. Proprietors or suppliers of "Therox" or "Therax" used in a formula for shampoo-powder.
- 169/66. Makers of tooth-powder containers made to hang up, with niche at base for tooth-brush, and automatic delivery of powder.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

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| Anturic bath-salts, agents (169/74). | "Lotos" sticking-plaster (reg. No. 24775), inventor (164/9). |
| Artificial lemons for window-display, suppliers (169/33). | Machines for measuring small quantities of powder (169/39). |
| Benzol, commercial, makers (171/42). | Naphthalene moth-balls, makers (168/8). |
| Bottle - makers, continental (169/5). | Nelson Lloyd's formula, proprietor (170/57). |
| Bullock's nephriticum, makers (172/9). | Norwegian kelp, supply (169/17). |
| "Castle" brand disinfectants, makers (166/15). | Panelled Mexican flats, makers (168/27). |
| "Creoline," maker and London supply (167/45). | Perry Davis's pain-killer, makers and agents (172/20). |
| Emerson's bromo seltzer, selling agents (169/74). | Poudre de Riz de Java (Bourjois), agents (169/74). |
| Euphyllin, makers (172/13). | Robbins's capsules, makers (172/9). |
| Fishing-tackle makers (171/42). | Sem. Santonice pulv., first-hand supplies (168/31). |
| Hypodermic neuclein solution, makers and agents (169/12). | Sterilising - cabinets, makers (171/15). |
| "Ideal" fumigating bellows for horticultural use, makers (172/10). | Tooth-powder flasks (patent slot neck), supply (167/15). |
| Lawes' tartaric acid, actual makers (168/74). | "Vetanzo" blood medicine, makers (168/47). |
| Linen bags for bird-seed, makers (168/74). | Zinc chloride (commercial), manufacturers (172/26). |

NEWFOUNDLAND has now a Pharmacy Act, and a Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. T. McMurdo McNeil, of St. John's, is the first President of the Society. He is an old "Metro. Man."

SWISS CHEMICALS.—In 1909 Switzerland exported chemical products valued at 12,484,000f., against 12,251,000f. in 1908 and 11,911,000f. in 1907; imports of chemical products were valued at 35,004,000f., 32,546,000f., and 33,564,000f. respectively.

"A CHYMICAL DICTIONARY explaining hard places and words met with in the works of Paracelsus and other obscure authors" defines "Alcol, alcohol, or alcohol is a most subtil powder of any thing." "Alcool vini is the spirit of wine rectified." "Kist or Cist is half a gallon or four pints." "Ios is poison." "Zencetum is any outward medicine hanged about the body as a preservative against the plague." "Laudanum is a compound medicine made of Gold, Corall, Pearle, etc., by Paracelsus."

Commercial and Produce Notes.

Chinese Antimony.

A British Consular report on the trade of Changsa for 1909 states that a Chinese company was formed last year, called the Hua Ch'ang Antimony Co., which was granted a smelting monopoly for twenty-five years. The result of the more perfect handling of the ore by the new company was that regulus antimony appears as an export for the first time, 4,800 cwt. being shipped. The principal purchasers of antimony during 1909 were Japanese and German firms. The total exports during the last three years have been as follows: *Crude*.—1907, 61,843 cwt.; 1908, 17,060 cwt.; 1909, 22,013 cwt. *Ore*.—1907, 7,142 cwt.; 1908, 9,243 cwt.; 1909, 7,452 cwt.

Peruvian Coca.

Peruvian coca is mainly produced in the valleys of the department of Cuzco, from which city it is distributed to the different parts of the southern departments, where it is largely consumed among the Indian population, the balance being available for export. The quantity received in Cuzco has gradually diminished during the last four years, as the following figures show: 1905, 24 tons; 1906, 23 tons; 1907, 21 tons; and 1908, 20 tons. The exports show a remarkable falling-off, those for 1908 being only 1.19 ton, against 5.34 tons in 1907 and 7.98 tons in 1906. The decrease may be attributed to the development in Ceylon and Java coca, and it is probable that ere many years have passed Peru will have lost a valuable asset. Owners of coca-estates in Peru appear to go on in the old-fashioned humdrum style, without the slightest idea of trying to better or cheapen production.

Orchella-weed.

The history of a transaction in orchella-weed is recorded in the report of the Ceylon Agricultural Society. In 1903 Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, London, wrote to the Colonial Secretary stating that there was a considerable shortage in the English market. After a good deal of correspondence, an order for 5 tons was placed by a London firm, acting through the Imperial Institute, with Mr. M. C. Abdul Cader, of Jaffna. A consignment consisting of ninety-six bags was duly despatched through the Society at the end of 1909. The actual weight of the orchella-weed was 87 cwt., the shortage being due to a miscalculation discovered at the last moment, when there was no time to make up the deficiency. Details are as follows: Ninety-six bags orchella-weed, gross weight 90 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lb., less tare and draft 3 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lb., leaving 87 cwt. 0 qr. 15 lb. Selling price at 12l. per ton equals 52l. 5s. 7d., less discount 1l. 6s. 2d., leaving 50l. 19s. 5d. At 1s. 4½d. per rupee this equals Rs.755.70. Cost of boat-hire from Jaffna, Rs.72; freight to London, Rs.137.98; shipping charges, Rs.43.84; totalling Rs.253.82. This leaves Rs.501.88 duly remitted to Mr. Cader, who, however, reports that he is not satisfied with the results of the transaction.

Citronella Oil.

Although endeavours have been made in several quarters to transact business on the proposed London standard test for citronella oil, we are informed that no shippers are willing to enter into contracts for forward shipment guaranteeing a certain percentage of geraniol, unless at a considerable advance in price, which, of course, buyers are not prepared to pay. The excuse made on this side is that the native distiller or Ceylon dealer, as the case may be, has not the chemical means or knowledge at his disposal, and would be unable to apply the test in a satisfactory manner. Meanwhile business continues to be done in London for forward shipment on Schimmel's test, and we are informed by one of the largest London importers of Ceylon oil that transactions are now going through satisfactorily, and that since the recent outcry against adulteration and the consequent heavy allowances that have been made, adulteration has been less prone. Undoubtedly the agitation has done good in the way of reducing adulteration for the time being, and it is only when this becomes flagrant that the need for change arises. The fact to be noted on the present occasion is that shippers are emphatic in their views that there is no need for a revision, and "when care is used" the bulk of transactions as above stated go through satisfactorily.

Tragacanth.

The yield of tragacanth in Turkey during 1909 has again fallen below that of the preceding year. Estimates fluctuate between 330,000 and 400,000 kilos., while in 1908 the yield was between 450,000 and 480,000 kilos. Exact estimates are particularly difficult to obtain for 1909, as merchants have bought up supplies in view of the poor crops, and, with the object of raising the prices, are underestimating their stocks. The more important producing districts

(Caesarea and Ewerek) have suffered from unfavourable weather, so that the harvest, apart from the lower qualities, is estimated at about half the average. Other districts, like Angora, Siwas, and Erzingian, also show small yields, and in Nigde only is the yield inconsiderably behind that of the previous year. Here in 1909 58,000 kilos. of good undamaged wares were harvested, compared with 65,000 kilos. in 1908. In Caesarea and Ewerek the yield is estimated at 140,000 kilos., of which 30,000 kilos. are low qualities. Owing to these unfavourable circumstances an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent. was recently agreed upon for the better-class goods while for the inferior qualities prices are from 10 to 15 per cent. higher. As the rise in prices followed immediately on the close of the harvest, consumers delayed giving larger orders so that the first month after the harvest showed unusually low export figures. Recently, however, the higher quotations have been agreed to without opposition, and there have been considerable orders, especially from America.

Sago and Sago-palms.

This is the title of a very useful bulletin just issued by the Koloniaal Museum at Haarlem. The directorate of this institution offered last year a gold medal for an article giving as complete a statement as possible of the production of sago in the Dutch East Indies. They received five articles, all of these three have been selected for publication, the author of the second and third receiving silver and bronze medals for their respective papers. The bulletin in question is remarkably complete statement of what is known regarding sago. The species of trees used as sources are enumerated with careful botanical descriptions in each case. The methods of cultivation are outlined, and a full account of the various processes followed in preparing sago is given. Finally there are statistics of production and export, notes on adulteration used in the East Indies and in Europe, and a complete bibliography of the subject. Since the usual text-books are by no means clear on the subject, it may be of interest to mention that the true sago-palm is *Metroxylon Rumphii*, but that *M. Sagus*, *M. sylvestre*, *M. longispinum*, *M. micrananthum*, *M. filare*, and *M. clatum* are also sometimes used. These yield what may fairly be described as true sago. In addition to these, *Cycas circinalis*, *Arenga sacchariferum*, *Borassus* sp., *Corypha* sp., *Phoenix* sp., *Caryota* sp., and *Sagrus Rapli* are also sometimes employed for the fabrication of so-called sago, while in Europe starches from potato and cassava are sometimes fabricated into sago-like products, and we have also seen sweet-potato starch made up in similar fashion.

Artificial Indigo.

"De Indische Mercuur" of April 5 states that Dr. Rathjen and Herr Stephan have devised a new process for the manufacture of this dyestuff, which is cheaper to work than the processes now in use by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik and the Hoechst Colour-works. The inventors propose to erect a factory capable of producing about one-third of the world's consumption of indigo. It is estimated that last year the production of artificial indigo amounted to about 16,000 tons, valued at m.41,000,000. It is stated that the Badische Co. are quite prepared to meet this competition. Definite information regarding the new undertaking is not easy to obtain, but matters are said to be in an advanced stage, and that the plant to be erected will be capable of supplying about one-third of the world's indigo requirements. If the new concern is pressed forward, an indigo-trade war is possible, the ultimate result of which will, of course, depend chiefly on the relative merits of the various processes, with the later probability of an industrial cartel if the new process justifies the hopes of its financial backers. The new method is said to be similar in principle to the Sandemeyer process, patented and worked for a time by the Swiss colour-firm the Anilinfabriken und Extraktfabriken, formerly J. Geigy, Basle. From the scientific point of view the process is of great interest, but, owing to technical difficulties in the way of commercial production, it was abandoned, and the patents were allowed to lapse. Rathjens now claims to have overcome these difficulties, and holds its own against those of the Badische and Hoechst companies, and the proof or disproof of these claims is a matter of importance to many besides the actual makers.

Borate of Lime.

The borate-fields worked by the Borax Consolidated Company lie in the vicinity of Arequipa. At one time it was thought these were to be shut down in favour of the borate fields worked by the same company in Antofagasta, but this has so far not occurred, and from the amount exported it would look as if the quality of the borate continued to compensate for the relative distance from the seashore, as compared with Antofagasta, which is more favourably situated. The exports of borate of lime from Mollendo during 1909 amounted to 4,400 tons.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 19.

THE Whitsuntide holidays and the Royal obsequies have diverted attention from business since our last, there having been only three full working-days. Market alterations are therefore few, the most interesting being the advance in shellac and jalap, the latter being very scarce on the spot. Buchu remains firm: copaiba is quiet, and sales of China galls have been made at higher rates. Glycerin-refiners have again decided to leave prices unaltered. Chloral hydrate is still keenly cut. Ipecacuanha is neglected. Bergamot and orange oils have an easy undertone, but lemon has a firmer tendency. Palmarosa oil continues scarce and dear. Opium is firm, and quicksilver steady. Japan wax is rather firmer, and turpentine has advanced. The cod-fishing at Finmarken continues satisfactory, the market having a weak undertone. As Friday has been proclaimed as a day of general mourning, this report closed on Thursday midday. The following table shows the chief alterations since last :

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Carnauba wax	Benzols	Chloral hydrate
Galls (China)	Citronella oil	Cod-liver oil
Jalap	(Ceylon)	Indiarubber
Shellac	Lemon oil	
Turpentine	Wax, Japan (spot)	

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 18.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway now amounts to 48,600,000, against 50,600,000 at the corresponding date of last year, and the yield of medicinal oil is 31,200 barrels against 39,800 barrels. The fishing at Finmarken continues satisfactory, and the market is extremely quiet at 103s. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

Heavy Chemicals.

Since last writing, business in the heavy-chemical market has been interrupted by the holidays, and generally the home trade demand more especially has been on the quiet side. Export trade, however, is active, and shipments all round are heavier than they were at this season last year, bleaching-powder and soda-products being specially noteworthy. Values all round maintain a firm tone.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is quietly steady at nominally unchanged rates. Apparently there has been a rather better demand for near delivery, and this has prevented any further decline. In forward there is practically nothing doing. Present nearest figures: Beekton, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Beekton terms, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 12s. 6d.; London, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 12s. 6d.; Leith, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 18s. 9d.; Hull, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 15s. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 16s. 3d.; and Liverpool, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 17s. 6d.

BENZOLS are on the firm side and somewhat higher since last quoted; 90 per cent. now stands at 8d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 50 per cent. at 9d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are moving fairly well both on home and export account, and are steady at late rates. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. less 5 per cent., and export 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb. less 5 per cent., and export 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS are in quiet demand at unaltered figures: Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 10s. per ton; mineral carbonate of strontia lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton; hydrate of strontia crystals in casks, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. 15s. per ton.

Manchester Chemical-market.

May 17.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, business in all classes of chemicals has been very restricted. On export account there has been more doing. In sulphate of copper, owing to an advance in the raw metal, coupled with better inquiry, holders are asking about 10s. per ton more money, and even at this they are chary of committing themselves far forward. For May-June delivery the quotation is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. 17s. 6d. to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. 5s.; August-September, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. 7s. 6d.; and January-April, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. 15s. to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. 5s. In other sorts of chemicals there has been scarcely sufficient business passing to test prices. Coal-tar products, generally quiet. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 15s. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 16s. 3d. per ton on rails Manchester.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

AMYLIC ALCOHOL.—The advance in prices which was predicted at the end of March has recently taken place, prices being m.10 higher. Amyl acetate is now quoted at between m.250 and m.270 per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Since last report the situation has become firmer, as important orders for consumers have been placed. Second-hand offers are absent, and, as speculation is now active, considerably higher prices are being obtained. Flor. costs m.430, first yellow m.390, medium yellow m.315, fatty grey m.257.50, and current grey m.277.50 per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID continues steady but quiet, with little demand. Spot (Hamburg) is obtainable at m.282.50, and for delivery at m.277.50 per 100 kilos.

ETHER (SULPHURIC).—Generally higher prices are being met with, as makers claim they have been selling at a loss. The adherence of several so-called "outsiders" in the spirit-trade to the Centrale has lessened competition, and it is recommended that the article be closely watched.

IPECACUANHA.—The absence of demand has led to a reduction in prices during the past eight days. This especially applies to Rio, which is obtainable at m.20.50 and m.20 per kilo. Cartagena is maintained at m.11.50.

LINALOE OIL.—Opinions as to this product differ. On one hand it is reported from Mexico that better qualities distilled from wood cannot be delivered under m.23.50, while on the other hand "good qualities" without guarantee are reported to be obtainable at from m.21 to m.21.50. The explanation is that the last qualities are adulterated, and it is advisable to buy only oil from linaloe wood.

LYCOPodium.—Only small quantities are offered from Russia, and the stocks there do not appear to be considerable. On the other hand, business is dull at between m.325 and m.345 per 100 kilos. For the time being it would be advisable to wait for further developments.

ZINC OXIDE.—The Spelter Syndicate has been obliged to reduce its prices, and the Convention of Oxide-makers has followed suit, with a reduction of m.1.50 per 100 kilos. Red seal costs m.52.50 per 100 kilos. At the decline there is more inclination to buy.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 10.

In the New York drug-market the movement has continued quiet, and there is much complaint in jobbing circles regarding the outlook for the summer months. Prices are for the most part steady, however, and several advances have been scored.

ALOES.—Reports from primary sources justify the earlier predictions of shortage and delay of new crop of Curaçao owing to untimely rains. There is scarcely sufficient on spot to tide over, and prices are therefore hardening, most dealers having advanced prices to 9c. for cases. Several large lots have changed hands at slightly under this figure.

ASAETIDA remains in its former nominal position, the movement not being sufficient to establish a market price. "To arrive" quotations are safe at any figure, since there is little danger of the goods being forthcoming under the present Treasury ruling.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Owing to a more active demand on spot and the firm tenor of coast advices, prices are strengthening all round, new bark being dearer at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and old at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Local dealers assert that the drug cannot be replaced at these figures.

COPAIBA.—C. and S. American grades are in fairly good supply, and prices are steady at 40c. to 45c. under a moderate inquiry. Much of the Para on the market is of inferior grade, and prices range from 45c. to 50c., as to quality.

CANADA BALSAM continues quiet and easy at \$5. Oregon variety is worth \$1.

HYDRASTIS.—Demand is backward meantime, but prices are firm at \$2 to \$2.10 owing to limited supplies. New season's root is expected on the market shortly, preparations for digging being reported from primary sources.

IPECAC.—Demand has eased off to some extent, and with freer supplies available, prices for Cartagena are less firm at \$1.40. Rio is quoted at \$3, with no takers.

JALAP is in fair supply on spot, with prices steady at 18c. to 20c., according to test. Large supplies are reported held at primary markets for speculative purposes, and the future of the spot position is a trifle uncertain.

OPIMUM.—Late in the week the principal dealers advanced prices 40c. to \$5 for case lots. The advance occasioned considerable surprise, there being little apparent in the foreign situation to warrant the move.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN) is offered on spot at the former range of \$1.90 to \$2 for tins. Favourable growing conditions are reported from the country, and a normal crop is predicted.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, is steady at 1s. 4½d. per lb. for English and 1s. 4½d. for foreign.

AGAR AGAR is very firm at from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. spot for No. 1 Kobe-strip, with the prospect of the price being advanced to 2s. at an early date. The Continent has purchased a considerable quantity lately.

BUCHU.—The usual weekly mail steamer from the Cape has brought ten bales only, which are in transit for the Continent. Letter advices from Cape Town denote continued scarcity, it being stated that it is doubtful if any further supplies will arrive from the country. On the spot the price of short-broad remains at 3s. It must be stated that the quality lately arriving is by no means up to the usual standard, an unusual proportion being yellowish, mixed, and stinky. This points to the fact that good green leaves are non-existent at the Cape.

The exports from Cape Colony (according to official statistics) by countries of destination have been as follows:

	1908 lb.	Value £	1909 lb.	Value £
United Kingdom	197,897	5,863	163,613	6,022
Germany	13,424	449	10,040	375
U.S.A.	32,151	972	86,473	3,269
	243,472	7,284	260,126	9,666

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 2 will consist of 7,104 packages Ledgeriana, hybrid, etc., 748 cases and 960 bales Succirubra, or 8,812 packages in all. The total weight is about 781,458 kilos. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on May 12 amounted to 3,023 packages Government, and 14,738 packages private bark, a total of 17,761 packages. The exports from Java to Europe during the first half of May were 535,000 Amst. lb., against 438,000 Amst. lb. for the corresponding period of 1909.

CLOVES.—Retail sales of Zanzibar have been made on spot at 5½d. per lb. for fair.

COCA-LEAVES.—At Amsterdam, on June 2, 298 packages weighing 14,525 kilos. will be offered.

COPAIBA is quiet at from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb. for B.P. quality.

COPPER SULPHATE shows a further slight reduction, Liverpool brands offering at from 17l. 12s. 6d. to 17l. 15s. per ton.

ERGOT is firm with sellers of Russian at 1s. 3½d. per lb. c.i.f.

GALLS.—Dearer sales of China for May-July shipment have been made at 43s. per cwt. c.i.f.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of cubes have been made on the spot at 38s. per cwt.

GINGER.—The sales in Liverpool include 10 tons Sierra Leone afloat at 40s. per cwt. in transit.

GLYCERIN.—A meeting of the British glycerin refiners took place last week, but it was decided to leave the price unaltered at 95l. per ton for double-distilled s.g.

1,260 quality in drums, and 99l. in tins and cases in five-ton contract lots.

GUINEA GRAINS continue dear, spot holders asking 96s. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS.—Spot holders ask 8s. 9d. per lb. net.

INDIARUBBER.—Fine hard Para closed dearer on Friday last, with sales up to 11s. spot and near delivery closing at 10s. 10d., but since then the market has been inactive and lower, closing on Wednesday at 10s. 7d. for spot and 10s. 8d. for May-June.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, with sellers of Matto Grosso at from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb. as to quality.

JALAP is about 2d. per lb. higher, sales of untested root having been made at 1s. per lb., and for 10 per cent. 1s. 3d. is asked on the spot.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, continues to sell at 4s. 6d. per lb. spot, and to arrive there are sellers at 4s. 2½d. c.i.f. terms.

OIL, BERGAMOT, has an easy undertone, with sellers at from 14s. 9d. per lb. upwards.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is firm at 1s. 0½d. per lb. in drums and 1s. 1½d. in cases.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The continued good fishing at Finmarken gives this market an easy undertone, sellers quoting 103s. 6d. c.i.f. for good brands, with only a retail business passing; in several quarters this price may be shaded.

A London advice of May 14 reports that the tendency has of late been rather weak, although there does not seem to be sufficient justification for lower prices. The Finmarken fishing during the last two weeks has been very satisfactory, but notwithstanding this, the yield of oil is considerably below that of 1908 and 1909, the production being quite one-third less than last year. Even assuming favourable fishing prospects to the end of the season, it appears quite certain that the shortage from Norway will be very considerable, and we must assume that the lower prices now quoted are due to the total shipments from Norway to date being materially less than in 1909, and that either the consumption is not equal to that of former years, or that large manufacturing firms rather reduce their stocks than pay the much higher prices which are still quoted. The possibility of important quantities being imported from Newfoundland must also be considered.

OIL, LEMON.—According to letter advices a somewhat better feeling has prevailed at primary sources, although little interest is shown for future delivery, demand being for prompt shipment. Sellers consider the present values low, and are not easy to deal with, unless forced to sell by lack of money; from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. A further advice from Sicily, dated May 14, reports a much stronger position. In many districts the pressing is over, and this already tells on the market, the more so as some large local dealers are speculatively interested. The demand from abroad is poor, and trade during the week was inactive with the exception of a few local speculative transactions, but in spite of this the general feeling in regard to the future is good.

OIL, ORANGE.—Advices from Sicily report the market as weak at unaltered rates. 5s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted for sweet and 6s. c.i.f. for bitter.

OIL, PALMAROSA, continues very scarce, and practically nothing is offered from India, while new crop will not be ready until October next; holders ask 7½d. per oz.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Retail sales of *Todd's* oil have been made at 10s. per lb.; H.G.H. is quoted 10s. 4½d. to 10s. 6d. as to quantity, and Wayne County at 8s.

OIL, TURPENTINE, has advanced about 6d. per cwt., American spot closing on Wednesday at 44s. 9d. spot, and June delivery 44s. 3d. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The London market has been practically closed since our last, and last week's quotations hold good. A Smyrna correspondent writes on May 6 that the sales amount to 66 cases slightly selected old and new talequale, not mouldy, of uniform colour, with outside coating. These are the conditions of the Dutch Government contracts, so it is presumed, above sale, which was at pts. 150 (=16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.) is for the

Dutch E.I. colonies. In addition, 8 cases selected Karahissar and Yerli were sold at 16s. 6d. for England and the Continent. So long as this demand continues and buyers respond to sellers' terms, the position will continue firm, and higher prices will probably be paid in order to secure eligible material from the few hands in which the small existing stock is held. The arrivals amount to 1,941 cases, against 2,062 cases at the same date of last year. A further Smyrna advice of May 7 states that the sales for the week amount to 74 cases at 150 piastres, or 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for choice extra old and new crop, of which 8 were for England, and 66 for the Dutch E.I. colonies. The preceding sales were also for this account, and the presence of this unexpected buyer helped to make quotations unusually steady. The stock in Smyrna is estimated at 278 cases, as compared with 1,205 cases at the same date of last year. An advice from Salonica dated May 9 states that since last advices opium has again advanced in primary markets, and many cases changed hands for the U.S.A., in spite of the higher pretensions of interested holders. Buyers are now holding aloof, and the tendency is apparently downwards, owing to the fact that very favourable reports are daily reaching the markets in regard to an exceptionally good crop. In fact, the plants are now very vigorous, and the capsules are maturing under very favourable conditions. According to reports received from the growing districts copious rains have again fallen during the last few days, a feature which is conducive to good results. It is therefore confidently anticipated that the yield of the next crop will be one of the richest on record, and that in such a case lower rates will, no doubt, set in. It is, however, generally agreed that a substantial decline is not to be expected just at the beginning of the crop because the stocks are now extremely low in all the world's markets. Moreover, the average demand will be considerably augmented, partly by consumers who are badly in want of goods, and partly by speculators whose activity was rendered impossible last year by the very high figures that ruled.

PEPPER (BLACK).—No auctions have been held. Privately air quality Singapore is offered at 4½d. per lb. spot, and for June-August shipment sellers quote 3½d., August-October having been done at 3½d. c.i.f. d/w and buyers.

PEPPER (WHITE) is quiet but firm, with fair Singapore offering at 6½d.; for arrival there are buyers of June-August shipment at 6½d. e.i.f. d/w.

QUICKSILVER is steady at 9l. per bottle from first hands, and 8l. 16s. from second hands. Mexican is quoted 7. 12s. 6d.; 5,000 flasks, Spanish, have arrived from Seville.

SAFFRON.—The market for finest Valencia remains very firm on the basis of 42s. per lb. net.

SENEGA is unaltered, with spot holders offering at 2s. 4d. per lb. net.

SHELLAC has been a strong and advancing market with very fair spot business, standard T.N. orange having sold up to 70s. per cwt. spot, and for arrival the sales include May-June shipment of T.N. at 70s. e.i.f. and buyers. Futures are several shillings dearer, fully 500 cases changing hands on Wednesday, including May delivery at 71s. to 72s.; August, 72s. 6d. to 74s.; September, 73s. 6d. (closing 74s. 6d. value); October, 74s. to 75s. 6d.; and December, 75s. to 77s. and buyers.

TONKA BEANS remain very dear, one holder asking 6s. 3d. per lb. spot for Angostura. Frosted Para is offered at 4s. 6d.

TURMERIC.—Bengal finger is quiet at 19s. 6d. on the spot, and for June-July shipment sales have been made at 16s. 3d. c.i.f. Continent. Cochin is quiet at 14s. for split bulbs, and 18s. 6d. to 19s. for finger.

WAX, JAPAN, is rather firmer on the spot at 41s. per cwt., with sellers to arrive at 38s. e.i.f.

WOOD, OIL.—Hankow is offered at 32s. for June-July steamer shipment.

DURING the twelve months ending December 1910 the imports of drugs and chemicals into the Australian Commonwealth amounted in value to 958,000l., against 1,117,000l. in 1908 and 1,138,000l. in 1907.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of April 1910, and to the stocks on April 30:

	April		Stocks		1910	
	Landed	Delivd.	1910	1909	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	205	126	841	398	1,091	648
".....gourds	—	1	1,574	291	1,366	1
Anised, star.....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	1,940	830	5,123	5,049	4,167	3,981
Balsams.....cks.	24	14	322	426	114	309
Calumba.....bgs.	20	20	58	97	63	55
Campbor.....pkgs.	150	504	1,404	620	3,042	4,314
Cardamoms.....	483	575	1,939	1,147	1,973	1,768
Cascara sagrada tons	—	18	421	540	69	55
Cinchona.....pkgs.	514	403	4,619	4,397	2,015	2,119
Cocculus indicus ..	105	61	554	871	265	226
Cochineal.....bgs.	3	8	27	94	34	18
Cubeb.....	3	9	52	80	50	87
Dragon's blood pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galls.....	585	181	2,263	1,694	1,279	499
Gums.....	—	—	4	13	2	2
Ammoniacum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animi.....	215	415	384	304	530	508
Arabic.....	507	1,081	3,222	5,281	1,266	3,722
Asafetida.....	21	9	186	50	340	242
Benzoin.....	274	310	1,340	992	915	840
Copal.....	5,558	3,450	23,074	25,751	15,490	14,459
Damar.....	161	465	4,434	3,613	1,588	1,764
Galbanum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge.....	4	7	102	115	41	71
Gualacum ..	—	—	43	75	—	5
Kauri .. tons net	64	54	362	354	157	153
Kino.....pkgs.	—	2	37	99	—	2
Mastic.....	—	4	36	21	79	12
Myrrh, E.I....	58	48	310	323	155	127
Olibanum ..	143	68	245	232	232	268
Sandarac.....	219	140	501	735	569	391
Tragacanth.....	3,762	1,466	5,383	6,237	6,094	3,704
Indiarubber .. tons	872	711	948	508	2,816	2,482
Ipecacuanha—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena .. pkgs.	144	32	250	64	266	96
E.I.....	—	2	31	3	1	38
Matto Grosso ..	5	5	31	111	10	18
Minas.....	26	—	46	17	47	40
Jalap.....bls.	39	25	15	—	48	40
Nux vomica .. pkgs.	171	207	868	745	526	944
Oils—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Anised, star.....cs.	20	12	34	34	30	48
*Cassia.....	20	21	47	117	20	30
Castor.....pkgs.	60	104	59	223	258	275
Coconut.....tons	180	210	175	377	363	394
Olive.....pkgs.	624	586	1,573	2,331	1,992	1,591
Palm.....tons	—	1	4	1	—	3
Quinine.....lb.	8,588	2,731	221,693	207,720	36,101	19,529
Rhubarb.....cs.	61	24	532	629	360	309
Sarsaparilla .. bls.	80	113	408	298	317	287
Senna.....pkgs.	767	287	1,218	750	2,117	1,939
Shellac.....cs.	11,346	3,922	74,955	43,384	33,235	14,527
Turmeric.....tons	70	40	260	264	106	127
Wax—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bees'.....pkgs.	301	563	1,051	1,735	1,316	1,972
Vegetable .. cs.	50	134	965	794	666	448

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

Japanese Drug and Chemical Analyses.

The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, in its annual report for 1909, alludes to the difficulties many importers have experienced owing to delay in the examination of shipments. An arrangement has now been made under which it will be possible for Mr. E. B. Bauer, who has his own laboratory at 21 Mirami Denma-cho, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo, to act for importers by making independent analyses in cases where drugs or chemicals are declared by the official analysts to fail in meeting the requirements of the P.J. H. Mr. Bauer is well known to the authorities concerned, and the committee of the Yokohama Board of Trade is hopeful as to the ultimate good which the arrangement may effect. Whenever it is desired that reports prepared by Mr. Bauer should be authenticated, the seal of the Board will be affixed thereto, a fee of 5 yen (10s.) being charged; but, in affixing its seal, no responsibility is assumed by the Board so far as the correctness of such reports or analyses is concerned.

HYDROGEN which is used for dirigible balloons costs 17. to 27. per 1,000 cubic feet. The Mond Gas Co. are to produce it at 1s. for the same volume for aviation purposes by the Howard-Lane process.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest.

Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Sheffield and the Pharmaceutical Council Election.

SIR,—A notice appears in the Coloured Supplement of the *C. & D.*, May 14, signed by six individuals who are members of the Council of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, asking for the support of the candidature of two gentlemen for the Council election of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. As this letter is open to misconstruction, may we be allowed, as members of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society's Council, to say that no meeting of our Council has been held, and these members have no authority from our Council to ask for the support of any particular candidate? The reason evidently for using the name of our Society must be to add a certain weight to the names which they do not otherwise possess.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. PATER.

H. ANTCLIFFE.

Sheffield, May 17.

The British Pharmacopœia as a Standard.

SIR,—I do not see that Mr. Dott's letter carries one a single point further than we were in this matter before, and it is quite clear that he has not read my paper with sufficient care to be clear as to the points I raise. In the first place, I repeat that the interpretation he wishes to make me hold of *Hudson v. Bridge* is not that which I do hold. Mr. Dott must know enough of the ordinary usage of language to be quite certain that when I said "does not necessarily appear in the finished product" I did not mean that this was to apply to careless preparation, etc. The proper prescribed amount of camphor does appear in the finished product unless carelessness has been used, and I cannot understand how anyone could seriously apply the case of liniment of camphor to the decision of *Hudson v. Bridge*. Mr. Dott might just as well suggest that the prescribed amount of spirit does not necessarily appear in tincture of quinine because I might have an accident and spill some of it. This would, according to the view which Mr. Dott tries to force on me, bring the case within *Hudson v. Bridge*, which is absurd. I have no remarks to make on Mr. Dott's views as to what should be the milk standards; I am only concerned in the present discussion as to what they actually are. If Mr. Dott wishes to criticise the legal matters dealt with in the article concerned, he should take the trouble to at least master the facts before he rushes into print. I cannot help Mr. Dott not understanding the gin case, but I can help him to this extent, by informing him that it was decided before there was any Excise minimum strength for any spirits, as my reference to the year 1876 showed; and if he had looked the case up, his criticisms would have been saved. In regard to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Dott's letter, I must again draw attention to the fact that his remarks are based on a want of knowledge of the subject he criticises. He simply blankly contradicts the views I put forward—and what is his reason? He states that "Pulv. opii is a prepared or compounded drug, not a natural drug, and the quality and potency are not affected injuriously, but beneficially." Really this is silly, for the section in the Act makes no distinction between natural and compounded drugs, since the "compounding" section was deleted from the Act, so that the word "compounding" is inoperative. Further, even if Mr. Dott's argument as to pulv. opii being a compounded drug would assist him, it is not until *after* the statute has been infringed, and the

potency of the drug opium reduced, that pulv. opii could become a compounded drug. If the addition of sugar of milk in order to reduce the morphine content of opium is not covered by the words "so as to affect injuriously the quality or potency of such drug," then I must confess my ignorance of the English language. I presume that Mr. Dott's words that "the quality is affected, not injuriously, but beneficially," cannot really be meant, for he goes on to say that the purchaser would be affected injuriously by receiving opium with, say, 18 per cent. of morphia. But the section does not deal with how the purchaser might be affected, it is the drug the section deals with, and Mr. Dott must discriminate between the two in order to read this section correctly. I welcome Mr. Dott's and other criticisms, but I object to being interpreted as saying a lot of rubbish which is in direct contradiction to what I actually said.

Yours truly,

ERNEST J. PARRY.

56A Great Dover Street, S.E., May 13.

Training of Apprentices.

SIR,—I feel that I must justify myself to the trade to which I belong by explaining my case more fully than what has been represented by the papers re apprentice obligations. My business is that of a light retail and dispensing chemist, and comprises as a side-line wines and spirits, in which we do only a small turnover—namely about two dozen bottles a week. Part of these are British wines, of which we bottle at the rate of seven bottles per week. We employ two apprentices, whose duties are to take in stock alternately week by week (a matter of ten minutes' work daily), enter it and put away. We open shop at 8.30 A.M. The work of dusting is divided between four, the two apprentices dusting a portion of the stock bottles, one assistant the dispensing counter and bottles, another the front cases, etc. After dusting comes the filling-up, one apprentice attending to the dry department, the other to the wet, under supervision of an assistant. When this is done the ordinary work is taken in hand, the boy who is in charge of the dry department making up ointments, powders, etc., which are required, and also assisting at the counter; the second or senior apprentice filling up liquids, tinctures, liniments, infusions, etc., then making whatever is required in that department (we make nearly all the Pharmacopœia preparations). During the last year or more the senior apprentice is allowed to take part in dispensing under personal supervision of a qualified assistant or principal. This sort of work goes on until 9 P.M., at which hour we close. Time off: dinner one hour; tea, three-quarters of an hour; half-day week from 1 P.M. I have always thought that such training was quite adequate to comply with the requirements of an ordinary apprentice's indentures—viz., to teach an instruct in the art and business of a chemist—but the Judge who tried the case decided differently. According to his reading we must give the youth, if he has not passed his Preliminary examination, the greater portion of his time to attend classes, and see that he does attend those classes. (The lad in question had in addition to his half-day weekly two evenings each week from 5 P.M. for two years for that purpose.) Now what is a chemist to do? Must he turn his shop into a school for elementary education? I must mention that the lad paid no premium but received a weekly wage of 10s. Much more I might say if it were permissible, but I have said enough to show that in all that goes on in my business as a chemist I give my apprentices a share, and I think that the matter is one of wider interest than that which is personal to

Yours truly,

A. JEANS.

Manchester, May 14.

Cheltenham Assistants and Mr. J. M. Dowty.

SIR,—I was indeed sorry to see such a specimen of pettiness and jealousy exhibited in last week's *C. & D.* by a few Cheltenham assistants. My report was in no way exaggerated, for the assistants present had agreed to form a branch of the N.U.A.P. in order to encourage any wavering who had been intimidated by their employers. This attack has been instituted by the employers with a view, no doubt, to ruin my chance of election to the Pharmaceutical Council. Ever since I came to Cheltenham

have been subjected to persecution and gross attacks on character by some of the employers, and numbers of assistants have been prevented from joining the N.U.A.P. the intimidation of their employers. As regards Mr. Jeff's letter, I will simply state that . . . I have acted fair and square to all, and I state again that there is a branch of the N.U.A.P. in Cheltenham, and I am the Hon. Secretary. I could bring ample proof of this, only I know that if I publish the names of my supporters they will be instantly discharged without a reference. History tells many records of such mean persecution as exhibited in the letters of last week, but I know that all sane, broad-minded Englishmen will look with scorn upon those men (and the unnamed ones who instigated the letter) whose names appeared in last week's *C. & D.* I may state that several of the most progressive pharmacists in Cheltenham have consented to become honorary members of the N.U.A.P. In conclusion, and as a proof that my statements are correct, I state that my report was submitted to Mr. Jeff, but his employer entered before I had time to read it, and ordered me off his premises. Cheltenham, May 16. JOSEPH M. DOWTY.

Surely Mr. Dowty is not so obtuse as to fail to see that the exaggeration attributed to him was that a meeting of himself and two others should be reported to the trade Press as "a meeting of pharmacy employees in Cheltenham," and as "a meeting of managers, qualified and unqualified assistants"?—*EDITOR C. & D.*

SIR,—I am instructed to say on behalf of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists that Mr. Dowty informs me that he is able to explain "the exposure" reported in your last week's issue, and that a properly established branch of the Union exists in Cheltenham. The matter will be dealt with further by the executive when it meets next month, and the question of a quorum for the conduct of branch business will be decided, so that the Union may not be held responsible for local irregularities. We are aware of a keen desire on the part of many to discredit Mr. Dowty, and through him the Union, and this fact will also be considered. The executive has every confidence in Mr. Dowty, and is mindful of the valuable services rendered to the Union by him.

EDW. S. FRANCIS.

Birmingham, May 16. Hon. General Secretary.

Some Salt Statistics.

SIR,—I was interested in reading in your March 12 issue Mr. A. R. Keith's communication on the use of common salt, and that of Mr. R. Goodwin Mumbray on the same subject. The question of chloride of sodium being a chemical beneficial to mankind is one that should be studied scientifically. Salt has been used as a food-preservative for ages. It is a well-known fact, however, that it is necessary to consume fruit or vegetables with salted meats, otherwise these will produce scurvy. Food preserved with salt is not edible until the excessive amount of salt required to preserve it is removed. The United States Department of Agriculture says in *Farmers' Bulletin* 183:

"Salt is an astringent, and when applied alone to meat renders it very hard and dry. Its action is first to draw out the meat juices; in a few days it will contract and harden the muscle fibres, thus shrinking the volume of meat." This quotation shows that salt is not an ideal preservative, as it renders meat preserved with it less nutritious and more difficult to digest. In reference to animals being rock-salt, I beg to say the most noble animal that ever roamed the plains of America was the buffalo. He lived in a section of the country that is comparatively devoid of saline waters. The horses and cattle in the western States like salt-licks; they also like loco-weed, which causes a fatal ailment, attacking horses and other animals that have eaten it. The salt habit is not natural, it is an acquired one. It has recently been scientifically proven that entirely too much salt is consumed. It is estimated that the daily consumption of salt *per capita* is 500 grains. It is a well-established fact, however, in physiological chemistry that only 15 grains is retained in the body, therefore we have an excess of 285 grains daily. This amount of foreign substance must be removed through the kidneys: the removal greatly overtaxes these organs. This is proven by the experi-

ments of Professor Buckheim, who says, "Common salt passes quickly into the blood, and is thrown off in greater part in six hours by the kidneys." Dr. William Lesem, New York City, says, in "American Medicine" of April 1909, "Any decided amount of salt in the blood acts as an irritant." In the "Journal of American Medical Association," April 3, 1909, under "The Treatment of Constitutional Eczema," we find the following: "Geisler has been giving Finkelstein's method a trial, and reports excellent results." The essence of this treatment is to exclude salt from the food. The "Medical Record," New York, April 17, 1909, says: "Mendel thinks that a diet poor in salt is an excellent remedy in many forms of disease." Dr. C. H. Beeson, in the "Utah Medical Journal," January 1909, says: "Bunge as early as 1875 taught that the habitual use of strongly salted food in time gave rise to degenerative changes in the kidneys." A salt-free diet is recommended in cases of heart-disease, kidney-disease, uræmia, œdema, etc. It has been supposed for some time that salt is one of the principal causes of cancer. Irrespective of the deleterious effect of salt on the human system there is absolutely no restriction placed on its use as a food-preservative. According to the United States mortality statistics there were 6,041 deaths from kidney-disease in the year 1906, and 7,344 deaths from the same cause in 1908. This shows an increase of 1,303 deaths from kidney-disease during the period named. It was in 1906 that the pure food and drug law was enacted. This law prohibits the use of borax and boric acid in meat, fish, and fowl, consequently much of such food is preserved with an excessive amount of salt. This fact, no doubt, explains the cause of the increased death-rate from kidney-diseases.

Yours faithfully,

H. L. HARRIS.

New York, April 22.

Meals as a Pharmacy Side-line.

SIR,—I went across the Detroit River to-day specially to have a look at the chemists' shops in the best part of the beautiful city of Detroit.

I thought that England had done pretty well in annexing other trades to chemists' shops, but we are left far behind by the enterprising American. On getting to the Central Drug Co., in the best street, I could scarcely believe my own eyesight, and so jotted carefully down from the notice in the window the following announcement:

THE BROWN PHARMACY CO.

146 WOODWARD AVENUE
193 WOODWARD AVENUE

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER Served From 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

No. 1-15c Hot Coffee with Whipped Cream Chicken Sandwich Our Fried Cake Zephyrus	No. 4-20c Hot Coffee with Whipped Cream Ham Sandwich Our Fried Cake Cut of Pie Macaroni Soup and Zephyrus
No. 2-15c Glass of Cold Milk Ham Sandwich Our Fried Cake Cut of Pie Zephyrus	No. 5-15c Hot Coffee with Cream Salmon Sandwich Cut of Pie Our Fried Cake Zephyrus
No. 3-15c Hot Coffee with Whipped Cream Ham Sandwich Our Fried Cake Cut of Pie Zephyrus	No. 6-20c Tea-Black, Green or Maud Ham Sandwich Our Fried Cake Cut of Pie Macaroni Soup and Zephyrus
PIES Apple, Peach, Raisin. Lemon, Cherry, etc.	SANDWICHES Ham, Chicken, Cheese, etc. Cold, Hot, Special, etc.

Hot Drinks Chocolate, Whipped Cream, 10c Coffee, 10c Malted Milk, 10c Cocoa, 10c	Hot Drinks Boil Tea, 10c Tea-Cocoa, Black and Mixed, 10c Tonic-Bouillon, 10c Clam Bouillon, 10c
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SPECIALS

Baked Pork and Beans, bread and butter, 10c
Potato Salad, cream dressing, 5c
Hot Tomato Bouillon, with wafers, 10c

SPECIAL TODAY

Handwritten notes:
Lamb Stew with Dumplings 10c
Potato Salad with Dressing 5c
Cold Chicken Sandwich 10c
Cold Ham Sandwich 10c
Cold Beef Sandwich 10c
Cold Turkey Sandwich 10c
Cold Pork Sandwich 10c
Cold Mutton Sandwich 10c
Cold Lamb Sandwich 10c
Cold Beefsteak Sandwich 10c
Cold Mutton Steak Sandwich 10c
Cold Pork Steak Sandwich 10c
Cold Mutton Steak Sandwich 10c

Thinking the man must be crazy or advertising for a neighbour, I went a few doors further and noted at Brown's Cutrate Drug-store.

POTATO SALAD 10c., WITH BREAD-AND-BUTTER.
PINEAPPLE SUNDIE.

Both shops were "Prescription Druggists," well fitted and stocked. I went into one to sample the "potato

salad," but found it so crowded with hungry folk on one side and buyers of drugs on the other, that I had to retire without getting served. Enclosed is the menu. We English chemists have yet much to learn. Although Parke, Davis & Co. are here, they have left a few choice pickings for these enterprising retailers.

Yours truly,

Windso, Ont., April 30.

J. LORIMER.

[This sort of business is growing in the United States, and is the natural outcome of the soda-fountain trade. When druggists carried the soft drinks to such combinations as egg phosphates they supplied food as well as drink; then the solid adjuvants to the thirst-quenchers became the logical development. This is a warning to druggists in the Old Country. We have reproduced the menu which Mr. Lorimer has sent. The original measures 9 in. by 4½ in. It should be explained that the proprietors of such shops have a distinct staff (not pharmacists) for the soda and luncheon department.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

Ilford, pro and con.

In fairness to Ilford, Ltd., I ought to inform you that I applied for and secured the sole "Versatile" agency for this district. Boots, Ltd., have a branch here. Evidently Boots "got there" (as you remark) before Mr. Cartwright, whose remark on the subject is hardly "above belt."—J. S. Snell.

A Night Call.

One of my customers in the Potteries was recently knocked up at 4 A.M. by a minister, who wanted one-pennyworth of raspberry-leaves. The chemist said he did not keep them, but the minister could get them from a herbalist. The chemist met the herbalist some days after, and inquired if he had been fetched out of bed. He said he had, using strong language; but, he said, the worst of it was, the fellow brought back the raspberry-leaves the next day, saying he hadn't wanted them, and asked for his penny back!—W. C. B. (161/70.)

The "C. & D. Diary" in a New Role.

The C. & D. Diary, it goes without saying, is invariably kept for reference after its course of immediate usefulness is run, and many chemists possess a score at least of these valuable volumes. They were recently employed, however, in a new manner by an enterprising pharmacist in a Scots town. He was showing cotton-wool, and the Diaries, artfully arranged and covered with the wool, lessened the risk of spoiling by dust, etc., more than a few opened packages, and thus gave prospective purchasers the impression that a huge quantity of the commodity was spread before them.—H. D. (171/41.)

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910 before writing about your difficulty.

E. R. (171/58).—We cannot determine from what you write as to the nature of the contract. If the goods were not according to sample, and you can prove this, you are entitled to get your money back or goods equal to sample.

Antifebrin (167/58).—Known, admitted, and approved remedies may be sold unstamped by vendors who have served an indentured apprenticeship to a chemist, by registered chemists, and by companies lawfully carrying on business as chemists.

Spink (170/27).—It is impossible for us to say without learning much more about the matter whether or not you can recover the value of the bed damaged by the assistant. If we were in your place, we would be glad to get rid of the man at such comparatively small damage.

Flin Gymro (163/26).—All the names which you submit are suggestive of the well-known proprietary article, which has a wide reputation, and whose market-value is over 10,000/. The questions which you put suggest to our mind similarity to the names of that article and of the manufacturers. From this fact you will have little difficulty in realising how the manufacturers will be struck if you carry your suggestions into effect, and especially if you put up your article in a similar manner to theirs. We should think they would have little difficulty in obtaining a High Court order restraining you. That would cost you as much as the profit you are likely to make on the article all your days.

Tyke (172/8).—A and B, both qualified, are in partnership, and carry on a business in C, when D comes along and opens a chemist's business also in C, he too being qualified. Now a few miles away is a hamlet, in which A and B then open a branch, which branch is looked after by an unqualified man, and one of the partners cycles out now and again—say, two or three times a week for an hour or two at a time—and gives an eye to the affair. (1) Is this legal? (2) Must there not be a qualified man in charge? (3) Must not that qualified man's certificate be shown? (4) Will it suffice if one of the partners' certificates be exhibited? (5) If a complaint be made by D to the Pharmaceutical Society (D not being a subscriber to the Society), will the Society take action, even though A and B are subscribers? [Section 3 of the 1908 Act requires the branches of a chemist and druggist's business to be *bona fide* conducted by a qualified chemist. In the circumstances related, the branch is not, in our opinion, conducted in strict accordance with the Act. As to the fourth question, the partners are within their rights in exhibiting the certificate of one of them in the branch, and whether or not the business is otherwise conducted in accordance with the Act is a question of evidence. If, for example, it can be proved that poisons are habitually sold and dispensed by the unqualified assistant, on his conviction of an offence under Section 15 of the 1868 Act the owners of the business also become liable to the penalty of that section. It is the accident of circumstances that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is the prosecuting authority, and, like all such authorities, it is believed to perform its duties without favour. Membership of the Society has nothing to do with complaints or prosecutions, and members who transgress the law are prosecuted as well as those who are not.]

E. Oliver (147/56).—Your statements are interesting, but so far as they allege that individuals (who could easily be identified) are breaking the Pharmacy Acts, we cannot give publicity to them. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is charged with the duty of seeing that the law is respected, and the facts alleged should again be laid before the Secretary. It must not, however, be assumed that the allegations are facts; that can only be determined by a proper tribunal, or admitted by the persons charged. As to the question whether the exhibition of a pharmaceutical chemist's diploma (1) by an unqualified person who has a drug-shop and (2) in the shop of a chemist and druggist, if in (1) the person's name is on the premises and is different from that on the diploma we do not consider that he assumes or uses the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist." In (2) we have already explained that a Major man acting as assistant or manager to a chemist and druggist may legally, in respect to himself and his employer, exhibit his Major diploma in the shop. With respect to your further question as to the business of a deceased chemist being carried on on behalf of the creditors of the chemist (they not being administrators or trustees), we can only say that the business so carried on is outside the provisions of Section 16 of the 1868 Act, and the supplemental provision of the 1908 Act. The creditors are the offenders in this case. The question of the identity of the seller with that of the individual whose certificate is exhibited is one of evidence, easily obtainable in most cases; yours is one of the most difficult. If there was strong ground for believing that a man impersonated a registered chemist, the Pharmaceutical Society would probably institute proceedings, and the defendant would have an opportunity before going into court of proving his identity or innocence. The responsibility of so doing rests on him. It is only in the case of companies using the description of "chemist and druggist" that the superintendent has to be a director of the company. The register of superintendents of drug-companies is not published, but the Registrar will probably inform you whether or not a person (specified) managing for a company (specified) is on the register of superintendents. Any notification by the Registrar that a person has passed the Qualifying examination meets, in our opinion, the requirements of Section 3 of the 1908 Act, provided the person's name is on the register.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

Dens (8/37).—The re-crystallisation of carbolic acid after the addition of 1 part of water to 10, as you experienced with different samples of phenol, is due to a lowering of the temperature.

Lavona (152/4).—TREATMENT OF BUNION.—From your description, the bunion has evidently become acutely inflamed.

It should be dressed twice daily with wet boric lint covered with oiled silk, and all pressure removed. When the inflammation has subsided a boot should be fitted which does not press on the swollen joint, and the big toe should be forced a little inwards by wearing a pad of cotton-wool between the big toe and the second toe.

X. Y. Z. (150/41).—GENERAL BIRD-SEED.—The following are fair proportions to use:

	Parts
Best Spanish canary-seed...	93
German rape-seed ...	5
Linseed ...	1
Inga-seed ...	1
Egg-flake ...	3

Add a small proportion of millet and teazle seeds.

Canis (146/48).—WORMS IN A BULLDOG.—Kamala and santonin, alone or together, are good remedies for round worms. The flat worms in small pieces which you have observed coming from the animal are segments of a tapeworm. Each segment is hermaphrodite, and it is often a tedious matter to get a dog thoroughly cleared of the tapeworm. Try small doses of areca, male-fern, and santonin, say, twice a week, with a dose of castor oil between the doses. Continue this treatment for at least a month. Filmaron is a proprietary preparation of male-fern.

G. J. A. (157/9).—The principal Government appointments open to Minor men are the Naval Hospital dispenserships, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Director-General, Medical Department of the Navy, 18 Victoria Street, London, S.W. Compounders in the English and Welsh prisons must also be Minor men. Application-forms for these appointments may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

L.P.S.I. (162/47).—LABELS ON LACQUERED TINS.—One of the best adhesives is a mixture of 1 part of ordinary waterglass and 2 parts of flour-paste, the latter containing about 5 per cent. of glycerin. The labels must not be gummed, but should be stuck on with as little of the above mixture as possible.

Quarens (162/13).—The discoloration of face caused by lysol will disappear gradually. We do not know of anything which will remove it, and would suggest leaving it to time to effect a cure.

R. A. P. (171/43).—BARFF'S BOROGLYCERIDE was patented in the early 'eighties. The inventor was a Dr. Barff, a German chemist. The patent has long since expired, but the compound is still manufactured by the original company.

Pan (158/55).—(1) **KOHOL**, which Eastern women employ for darkening the eyebrows, is finely powdered native sulphide of antimony, the black antimony of the pharmacy. There are many better black pigments which can be used for the purpose, and it is only the "unchanging East" that clings to a practice which dates back thousands of years. (2) **PREVENTING EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.**—Bathing the part with a saturated solution of alum is probably the simplest treatment, but the use of weak formaldehyde solution is advocated by some. (3) In cases where the action of the skin is already unusually active, Turkish baths should not be indulged in indiscriminately.

W. I. S. (149/28).—SOLIDIFIED SPIRIT.—The method of preparing this is to melt 4.5 parts of stearin and then add to it 0.5 part of sodium carbonate (to saponify) and 95 parts of methylated spirit, heating the mixture with proper precautions in a closed vessel for an hour. Colouring-matter may have been previously dissolved in the spirit. The finished mass is cut up into cubes or run into tin boxes ready for use.

Ammonia (153/6).—SOLUBILITY OF AMMONIA IN GLYCERIN.—The necessary data have not been published which would enable us to answer your inquiry.

Sailor (151/71).—SEA-SICKNESS PREVENTIVE.—Chloretone in 5-grain capsules is effective for this purpose. A capsule is taken every hour for five or six doses, commencing with a dose an hour before the vessel sails.

Death (155/5).—WORMS IN LAWNS.—By increasing the strength of the corrosive-sublimate solution the worms would doubtless be killed, but so would the grass. The intention is to bring the worms to the surface so that they must be picked up and destroyed, because if left on the grass there is a liability to cause poisoning to fowls and other birds. Another variety of treatment requires the use of a powder, such as mustard bran, containing essential oil of mustard; this has the advantage of being non-poisonous, and it is apparently successful.

J. S. S. (155/73).—SCRATCHED MIRROR.—The scratches on the mirror can only be eradicated by the tedious process of repolishing, which requires the successive use of emery, rouge, and felt. A little hard varnish placed in the scratch would make it less conspicuous and less liable to accumulate dust.

A. M. H. (156/24).—COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS EXAMINATION.—The questions set at the College examinations can be purchased (7d. per set, post-free) from Mr. F. Hodgson, 89 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

J. A. (154/5).—The number you send does not refer to a mixture containing pepsin, but is a glycerol of glycerophosphates, which one does not usually describe as an "indigestion and liver mixture."

Chemists (154/8).—(1) Chemists' printers will supply you with suitable labels for disinfectant fluid. (2) Blast-furnace oil is poisonous.

Landsdown (157/3).—ESSENCE OF COCONUT:

Theobroma oil (cut small) ...	3vj.
Acetic ether ...	5j.
Butyric ether ...	3iij.
Essence of vanilla ...	3iij.
Essential oil of almonds ...	5ss.
Rectified spirit to ...	3xx.

Digest for a month, cool to 50° F., and filter.

W. S. & Co. (168/42).—VETERINARY BLISTER.—We have had samples of this sent to us several times lately, but beyond proving the presence of tar we have not been able to go.

G. T. (163/70).—SPINNERS' BOBBINS.—We find the iron on the sample teak-wood bobbin readily dissolved by means of dilute sulphuric acid. There would be no difficulty in ridding the bobbins of superficial iron stains by successive baths of dilute sulphuric acid (if used hot, the better) with a final boiling in water.

Laundry (165/53).—STARCH-GLOSS.—Your sample has approximately the following composition:

Powdered borax ...	2 parts
Paraffin wax ...	1 part
French chalk ...	1 part

Reduce the paraffin wax to powder by means of the French chalk and then mix with the borax.

For use, one teaspoonful is mixed with a pint of starch, more or less, according to the stiffness required.

J. H. C. (22/8).—PHEASANT POWDER.—This powder, used "to keep young pheasants warm and healthy in cold and wet weather," has as its active ingredient cayenne. If you dilute powdered cayenne with some inert powder, such as powdered liquorice or starch, you will obtain a similar product.

Exiled (118/58).—RED-WATER CURE.—The ingredients that we can detect in the sample you send are wood-charcoal, potassium nitrate, and powdered liquorice. There is an interesting note on the subject in the *C. & D.*, October 17, 1908, p. 621, which you will find useful in advising your customers as to the best red-water fever treatment.

W. H. G. (167/18).—DISTEMPER-PREVENTIVE MIXTURE for Dogs.—The following mixture is founded on an analysis of your sample:

Bismuth. subnitr. ...	3ij.
Magnesii oxidi ...	5ij.
Pulv. tragac. ...	gr. x.
Ac. carbol. ...	℥ss.
Tr. nucis vom. ...	5j.
Tr. calumbæ ...	5iv.
Aq. rosæ ...	3iij.
Aq. chloroformi ad ...	3vj.

Mix. Give from two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful three times a day.

Canine (149/25).—EXTRACT OF ARECA.—There does not seem to be a recognised formula for this, but you could prepare one by exhausting powdered areca-nut with water and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. Arecoline, the active alkaloid of areca-nut, is soluble in water.

Infans (149/19).—INFANTS' FOOD.—The following is a representative formula for a food for infants of six months and upwards:

Cooked flour, powdered ...	12 oz.
Sugar of milk ...	2 oz.
Dried malt-extract ...	1 oz.
Sodium bicarbonate ...	1 dr.

Mix.

There are several other recipes for foods of this class in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

W. (160/48).—**ETHYL-CHLORIDE LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.**—Ethyl chloride is supplied in special containers with spray-nozzle. The heat of the hand is sufficient to vaporise the liquid, so that all one has to do is to open the nozzle and, holding the bottle in the hand, direct the spray on the part required to be anæsthetised. The skin should first have all fat removed from the surface by the successive use of soap and water and pure alcohol. For dental use the gums are well dried and surrounding parts protected by a mask, and the patient is directed to breathe through the nose during the operation. Blanching of the skin is the first indication that the part has lost sensitiveness.

J. T. D. (159/62).—**BOOT-CLEANING.**—Your inquiry is lacking in detail, but if you really mean us to recommend you a brand of boot-cleaning paste we must decline, as this is a matter which you can easily settle for yourself by purchasing a few samples of commercial kinds.

Agriculture (156/41).—**CHEESE-STARTER.**—This appears to be a form of lactic acid; the sample you send is actively fermenting.

J. L. (170/65).—You give no particulars regarding the "wore and condition powder."

W. N. (159/38).—Probably soap would be a suitable thickening-agent for the oil, but your inquiry is lacking in details which would be necessary if we are to advise you usefully.

J. B. (St. Jean) (167/44).—**CAKE-FLOUR.**—We are not acquainted with the brand of cake-flour which you refer to

A. A. K. (165/34).—**BEEF-EXTRACT.**—The starting-point in preparing a meat-extract for use as an invalid-food would be the Johnston patents (4782/76 and 19009/88). The invention consisted in the addition of powdered meat and albumen to meat-extract, and seems to be on the lines you require. The patents have expired, and copies of the specifications are obtainable at the Patent Office, 8d. each.

Phenacetin (161/33).—**SOFTENING DRIED ANIMAL-SKINS.**—A correspondent informed us some years ago that the application of a saturated solution of ammonium chloride is the best way to soften animal-skins which have become hard. This will probably answer in the case of the squirrels' skins.

J. E. (164/31).—**CATTLE CONDIMENT.**—There are several recipes for this in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," the following being of the type you desire:

Ground locust-beans	...	...	50 parts
Linseed cake	...	...	50 parts
Liquorice	...	...	5 parts
Gentian-root	...	...	1 part
Fenugreek	...	...	3 parts
Cummin	...	...	1 part

The ingredients are ground to a coarse powder.

B. H. & Co. (163/60).—**EXTRACTING ANNATTO.**—Refer to "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for methods of preparing colouring-extracts from annatto, and also read the note in the *C. & D.*, March 12, p. 118, regarding a process of valuing the seeds.

Chemicus (96/69) writes: "According to the books, 1 vol. of Fehling's solution is decolorised by an equal vol. of urine if the latter contain $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains of glucose to the ounce, or by $2\frac{1}{4}$ vols. if it contain 1 grain to the ounce. If, therefore, with an equal vol. of a given sample we readily get an orange precipitate (said to indicate at least 1 grain of glucose per oz.) we ought to decolorise the solution by adding another $1\frac{1}{4}$ vol. to the 1 vol. already contained in the mixture, but this result I never get. It frequently requires 4 or even 5 vols. of urine to do this, which would seem to indicate that much less than 1 grain to the ounce will, sometimes at any rate, give an orange precipitate—e.g., where 5 vols. are

required the grains per oz. would be $\frac{5 \times 2.25}{0.45}$ to the ounce—

i.e., less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 grain." [In writing this our correspondent also points out an error in line 16 of p. 44 of "Practical Methods of Urine Analysis" (there is another on p. 45, where the factor 4.735 is given instead of 4.375 for turning percentages into grains per oz.). The error our correspondent refers to is the length of the column of fluid through which a polarimetric determination of sugar in urine is made. We had cm. *vide* mm. We may perhaps say that it would be even better to have said 200 mm., because polarimeters are commonly made of this length, and some instruments are not fitted with a shorter tube. He is quite correct with reference to his question about Fehling's solution. If an equal volume of urine just precipitates all the copper, there

is roughly $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains to the ounce of sugar present, and if a given volume of Fehling's solution requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ volumes of urine to discharge all the blue colour the quantity of sugar present is approximately 1 grain per oz. This, of course, is a rough way of making a quantitative test. We agree with "*Chemicus*" that it is possible to get some reduction of Fehling's solution when boiled with an equal volume of urine containing less than 1 grain per oz., and consequently more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ volumes of the urine would be required to complete the precipitation, but for practical clinical purposes he must remember that other urinary ingredients react with Fehling's solution. In the ordinary way they are a negligible quantity—for example, if a diabetic urine contains 20 grains of sugar per oz. as estimated by the copper-reduction process, it cannot matter if a fraction of a grain ought really to be reckoned as creatinine, or what not; but if the total reduction points to less than a grain per oz. the proportion due to such ingredients is much higher. It is therefore not wise to push the estimation of diabetic sugar in urine to such a fine limit as 0.5 grain per oz., and it is our custom to report as follows: "Total reduction under 1 grain per oz." In fact, when the test by Fehling's method shows such a small quantity of sugar one is often dubious about the reaction indicating sugar at all, and has to resort to the phenylhydrazine test to make certain. The knowledge that other reducing-substances may be present is the reason why it is unwise to flood your Fehling's solution with a large quantity of urine, and in the routine way it is best not greatly to exceed equal volumes.]

Our Retrospect.

(From the "*C. & D.*," May 15, 1860.)

An Apothecaries' Bill.

"An Act to regulate the time during which Apothecaries' and Druggists' shops shall be kept open in the different cities of Lower Canada."

One would naturally have supposed, in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, that the apothecaries would, of their own accord, keep their shops open as long as they were enabled to gain or secure advantage from it. Dunbar Ross, Esq., M.P.P., thinks otherwise, and has laid before the Legislative Assembly a bill which compels them to keep open from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. from April to November, and 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. during the remaining months of the year. But this is not all; he desires also to compel "two of the said apothecaries' shops," specially selected, as provided elsewhere in the bill, "to be kept open from 7 A.M. until midnight, and on every Sunday from 6 or 7 A.M. until midnight, for the vending and dispensing of medicines."

Now in the various towns in the Lower Province in which the medical practitioners dispense their own medicines, that the apothecary shops should be accessible at all reasonable hours, is no more than right, and is the rule which now everywhere obtains. In Montreal, in which the apothecaries now largely dispense the physicians' prescriptions, we have never heard any complaints urged against the hours during which the shops are open, and even during the night, and on Sundays, there has never existed any great difficulty in securing access to the apothecary, and getting the prescriptions compounded. In our own experience, with their present hours we have never met with difficulties either by night or on Sundays. In towns or places where the practitioner dispenses his own medicines the bill is useless, and in other places utterly uncalled for. We only wonder that the author of the bill has not gone a step further, and prescribed the particular dress with which the apothecaries should decorate their persons, and the hours during which they should take their meals.

The apothecaries in Montreal have deliberated upon the subject, and at a meeting held on the 24th ult. John Carter, Esq., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That, having carefully considered the Act now before Parliament, intitled 'An Act to regulate the time during which Apothecaries' and Druggists' shops shall be kept open in the different cities of the Province,' this meeting regards the provisions of said Act as unjust, vexatious, and highly injurious to the interests of those connected with the said profession and unnecessary for the public at large; that a petition be presented to the Parliament, praying that the Act now before the House, intitled 'Apothecaries Bill,' do not pass; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Members for the city of Montreal."

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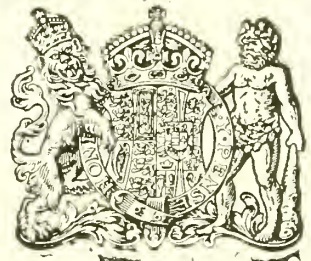
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and the

QUEEN

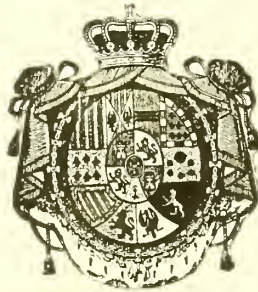


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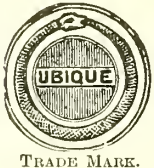
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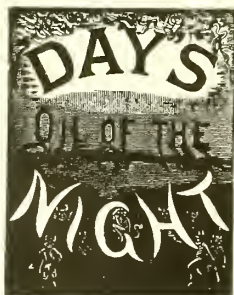
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Composed of Thymol, Eucalyptol and Menthol, with Boric and Benzoic Acids.

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A preparation containing Chloral Hydrate and Alkaline Bromides, with Extract Indian Hemp, Henbane, &c. Reliable Sedative and valuable Hypnotic.

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A concentrated, active and agreeable preparation of well-matured Cascara Sagrada, in which the bitter principle is covered by aromatics.

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A preparation of the fruit of Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*) with English Sandal-wood Oil and aromatics. It is tonic, sedative, and diuretic in its properties.

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1 fluid drachm = 1 grain of Terpin Hydrate and $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Heroin Hydrochloride.

ELIXIR TERPINI CO. FORT. (Woolley.)

1 fluid drachm = 2 grains of Terpin Hydrate and $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Heroin Hydrochloride.

ELIXIR VIBURNI COMP. (Woolley).

A valuable uterine sedative and anodyne.

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1 fluid drachm = $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Heroin Hydrochloride and 3 grains of Ammonium Hypophosphite, combine 1 with Hyoscyanus, Tolu, Glycerin, and Aromatics.

LINCTUS CREOSOTI CO. (Woolley).

1 fluid drachm = $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Creosote, 1 grain of Terpin Hydrate, 1 minim of Creosote, 5 grains of Sodium Formate, and Aromatics.

LINCTUS GUAIACOL COMP. (Woolley.)

1 fluid drachm = $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Acetomorph. Hydrochlor., 1 grain of Terpin Hydrate, 1 minim of Guaiacol, 1 grain of Calcium Glycerophosphate, 1 grain of Sodium Glycerophosphate, and Aromatics.

LIQUOR SANTALI CO. (Woolley).

A combination of Yellow Sandal Wood Oil with Maranham Copaiba and fluid extracts of Cubebs and Buchu.

LIQUOR THYMOL ALKALINUS (Woolley.)

An Antiseptic Deodorising Solution, containing Thymol, Menthol, Eucalyptol, Sodium Benzoate, Borax, &c.

All the above in bottles containing 10, 20, 40, and 80 fluid ounces.

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A solution of the sedative principles of Opium. In bottles containing 4, 8, and 16 fluid ounces.

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An Egg Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, containing 7 grains of Glycerophosphates in each fluid ounce. In bottles, retail at 2/- and 3/6.

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Synonym:—Glycerin, Glycerophosph. c. Medulla Rubra.

A new Chemical Food, prepared from the Glycerophosphates of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Magnesium, Iron and Manganese, in combination with Glycerophosphoric Acid and Red Bone Marrow.

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A valuable combination of digestive ferments in powder form. It consists of Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, Hydrochloric and Lactic Acids, in Milk Sugar.

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Antiseptic and Astringent.

In $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. bottles.

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Antiseptic and Astringent.

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Containing Ichthyol, Peta-Naphthol, Sulphur, Salicylic Acid, Resorcin, Zinc Oxide, &c.

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56 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 5/- each; Detached Cryst., 8/- each; 36 1-lb. Bots. @ 8½d. lb., Single Bots. 11d. lb.; Detached Cryst., 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.; Crude Black, 45 Gall. Casks @ 10d. Gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each.

Acid Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1885.

1 cwt. @ 9½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; parv. ¼d. lb. extra.

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3 cwt. @ 3¾d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, ¼d. lb. extra.

Bismuth, P.B. Carb.

28 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; subnit., 1/- lb. less.

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12 lbs. @ 14 - lb.; 1 lb. @ 15 6 lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.

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12 lbs. @ 3 - lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 3 6 lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.

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25 oz. @ 7 11 oz.; 16 oz. @ 8 1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 8/2 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8 6 oz.; Pur. Præcip., Bimeconate or Tart., 1 oz. @ 11/- oz.

Naphthaline, Candles or Balls.

1 cwt. @ 12 - cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 14/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 15 6 cwt.

Quinine Bisulph.

100 oz. @ 8d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 9d. oz.; 10 oz. 10d. oz.

No allowance will be Quoted, but on orders received between 21 and 28 May a Credit Note for SPECIAL REBATE will be returned with each Invoice according to the QUANTITY PURCHASED, when the Invoice exceeds FIVE POUNDS.

Calcii Carb. præcip.

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Cocaine Hydrochlor. B.P.

25 ozs. @ 6/10 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 7/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 7/6 oz.

Cream Tartar (98% powder).

1 cwt. @ 76/- cwt., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

Quinine Ethyl Carb. (Tasteless).

100 oz. @ 2 - oz.; 10 oz. @ 2 6 oz.

Quininæ Hydrobromas or Salicylate, B.P.

100 oz. @ 11½d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 1 0½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 1 2 oz.

Quininæ Hydrochlor., B.P.

100 oz. @ 11d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 1 - oz.; 10 oz. @ 1 2 oz.

Quininæ Sulph., B.P.

100 oz. @ 6¾d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 7½d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 8d. oz.

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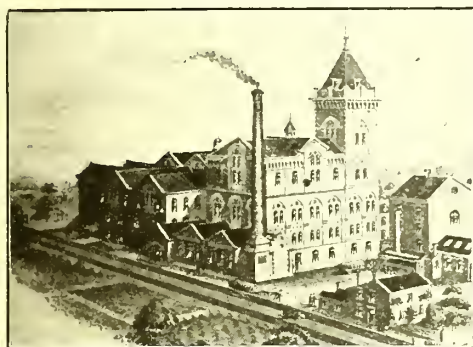
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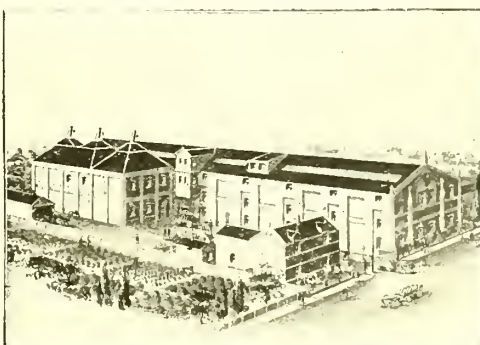
MILLS AND REFINERY.

Analysis

Total Solids 79.6
Maltose 70.0
Protein 7.9
Ash ... 1.6

DIASTASIC
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(by Codex Test)
1724

*Pharmaceutical
Journal,*
Nov. 27, 1909.



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It will Pay to Push the Sale of the 2/9 Box.

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Minimum Re-selling Prices,
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VERY SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS to Shippers for Bottles for Export 13 to doz., 2/9 size, and for 3 Gross of Boxes.

Unless so packed we cannot be responsible.

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Well fitted, on handsome cards, splendid value. All other kinds at equally low prices.

Enemas, complete, boxed, guaranteed, 15 - dozen.

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Transparent 6 - 8 - 10 6

Teats for two-ended Feeders, Black Stout, small 9/-; large 11 6 gross.

Transparent 13 - 15 - 16 - gross.

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Specialities.**CHLORIDE
OF LIME**in ODOURLESS and AIRTIGHT
Packets and Bottles.

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**BICARBONATE
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Mixed Orders	The above terms for 6 dozen 1/- size, or 1 1/2 dozen 4/- size will be given on mixed orders value £3. And our very best terms on mixed orders value £6.

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10 "	3/6	"	20/-	"	"	"	"	54 "
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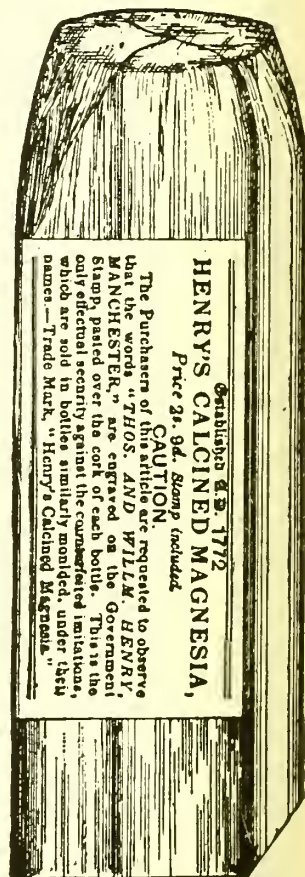
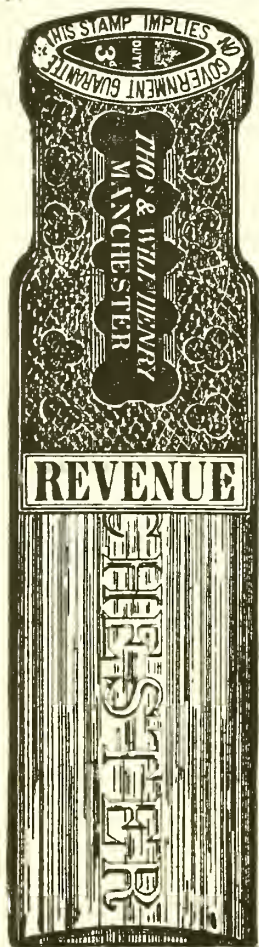
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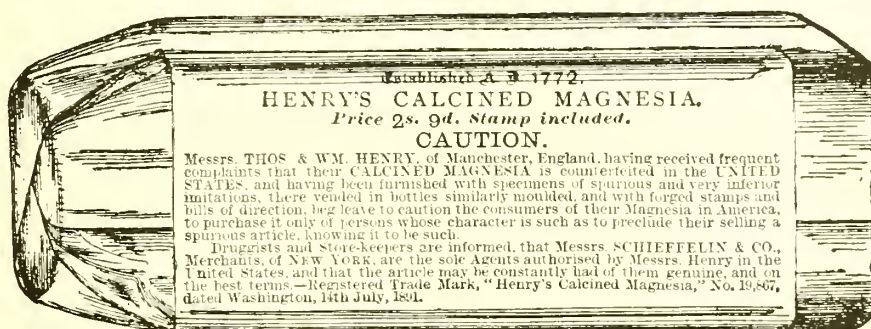


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desire to warn the Trade in Canada and the United States that gross imitations of their Magnesia are being produced in France and elsewhere, and are offered to foreign buyers. These articles closely resemble genuine HENRY'S MAGNESIA, in respect to Containers, Labels, Wrappers, and Government Stamp, and deceive all but the most wary, until the so-called Magnesia is tried. The imitations are most inferior.

The sale of these articles in England is a felony punishable by penal servitude for a term not exceeding fourteen years. The very serious nature of the offence deters the unscrupulous packers of the forged articles from offering them in England, and the Proprietors would point out to the Trade in Canada and the United States that they have a simple means of judging the genuineness of HENRY'S MAGNESIA, on examination of the true labels, which are here reproduced in facsimile.



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Only show them.
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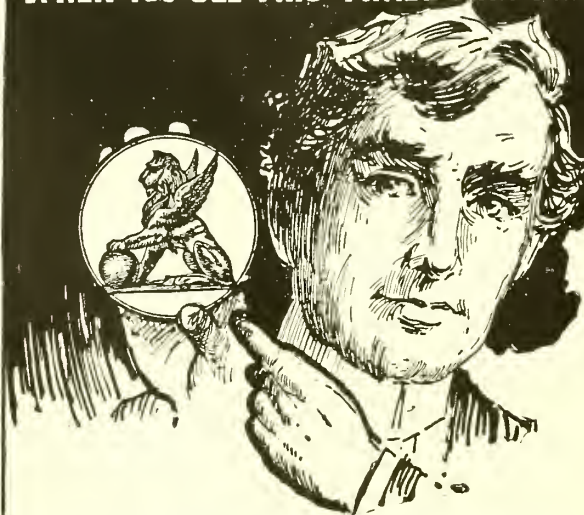
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Original—Genuine

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These packets have the largest sale in the
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No. 1 size.	1/1½	8/6	
No. 2 ..	2/9	21/-	
No. 3 ..	4/6	36/-	

Substitutes

will NOT give
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the same degree
of
satisfaction.

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EXPORT TERMS.—Net. Quarterly (5 per cent. discount on £10 orders), f.a.s. Packing free, Sizes No. 2 and 3 have stoppers. Full directions, in English, accompany each bottle. We also add directions in French, Dutch, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, and 9 Indian languages if required. Up-to-date pictorial showcards sent free—with goods. Indents through Shipping agents receive prompt attention. Correspondence invited—Write now!

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THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

Many pharmacists have assured us that even when the name "HEWLETT'S" is not appended to the above title they invariably dispense HEWLETT'S preparation, as they know from experience that it is the best, that it keeps indefinitely, and universally gives satisfaction, whilst imitation preparations vary so considerably, not only from the **original**, but from each other, that patients notice the difference and complain.

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**BALSAM
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CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC.
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and Similar Complaints.*

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Patented in Germany, England, the United States, &c.

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*Recommended by the
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*Completely soluble in
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"DIAMALT" with COD LIVER OIL is MATCHLESS.

The **"British Medical Journal,"** November 20, 1909, reported upon eleven leading proprietary malt extracts, the DIASTASIC POWERS being as follows:—

1. 380	4. 366	7. 1060	9. 38
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No. 7 is DiaMalt, and the complete analysis showed:

Total Solids 74 per cent.

Reducing Sugars (calculated as maltose)
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Diastasic Power 1060.

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Also for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

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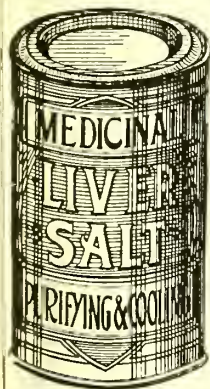
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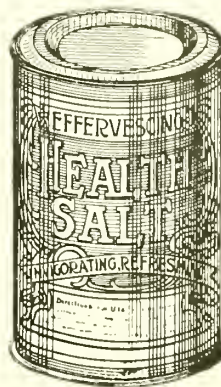
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Quin. B.P. packed in neat decorated
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LOZENGES.**A very effective combination with great
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1 oz tins 1/10 doz. 2 oz. tins 3/6 doz.
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See pages 5 to 10.

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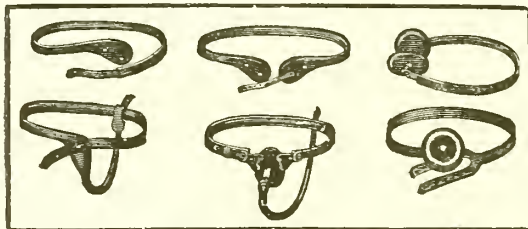
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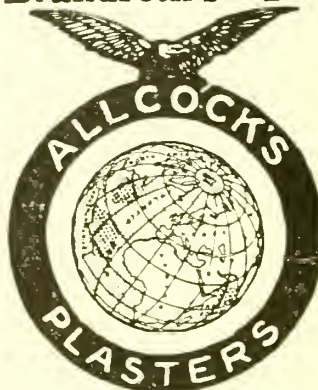
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Many experts in the Rubber and Chemists' trade have pronounced them an **absolutely perfect article**, impossible to improve upon—in fact, the "**last word**" in Soothers.

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Orders will be dealt with in Rotation, so be **FIRST**.

Fitted with Pure Rubber Transparent Teats.

Inflated and Sealed by Patent Process and Special Machinery.

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Teat, Ring, and Shield fast. The effect of the inflation is to give to the teat a "feel" as though it were stuffed, yet it is simply inflated.

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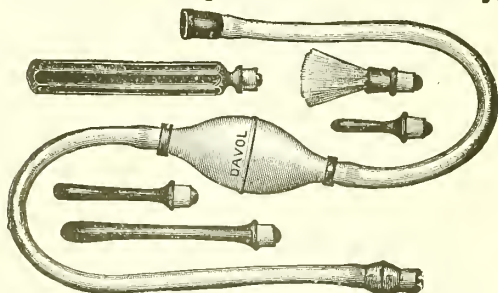
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Recommended by the Medical Fraternity.

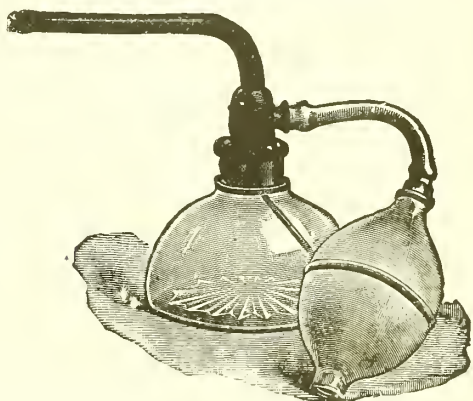


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Are made from the finest quality of Pine Cotton Wool, and are very light in weight and comfortable to wear. They allow free ventilation and do not overheat the body. Have a Small Glass Capsule securely embedded in the centre. This Capsule is broken when the Protector is about to be used, so that, however long it may have been kept, its efficacy is not impaired. On breaking the Capsule, which is done just before wearing the Protector, a Medicated Atmosphere is created, which the user necessarily inhales constantly.

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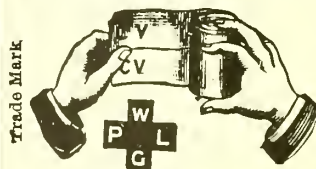
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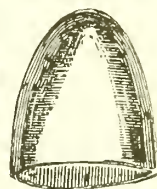
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without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

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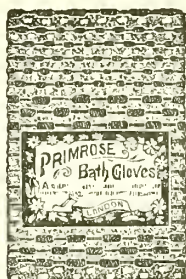
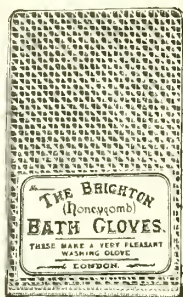
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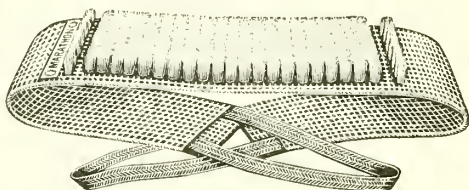
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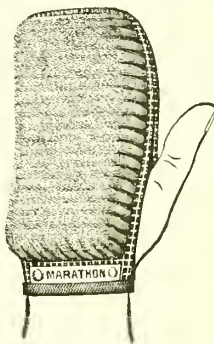


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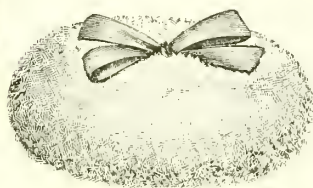
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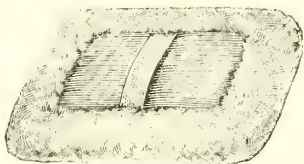
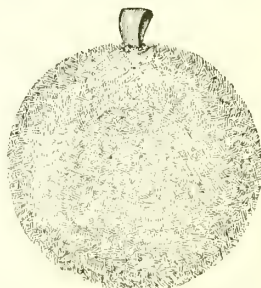
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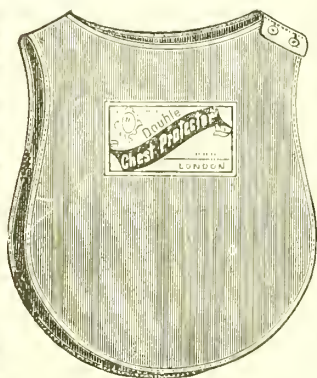


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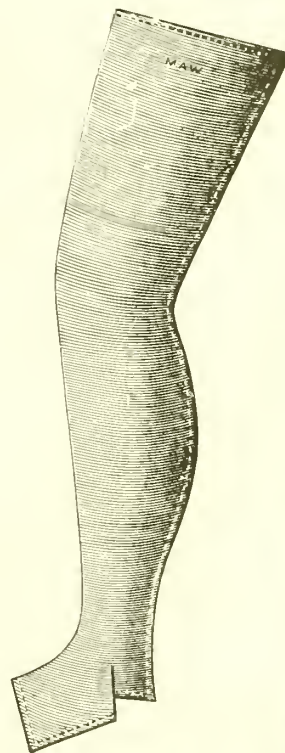
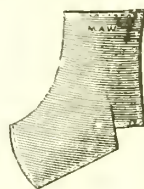
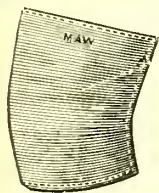
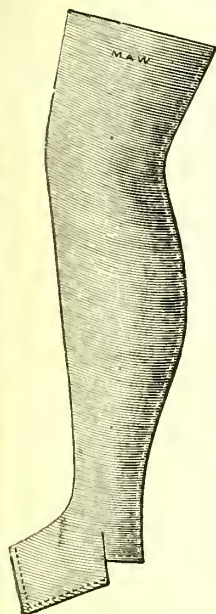
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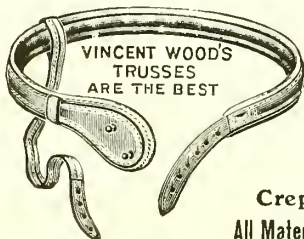
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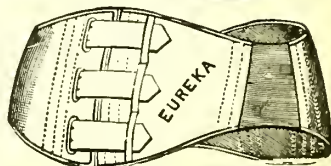
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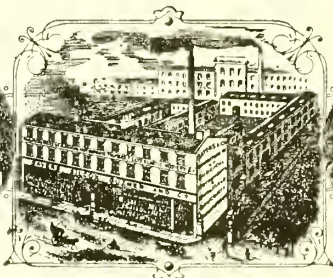
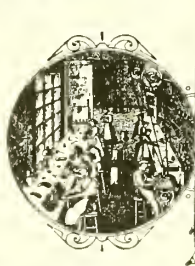
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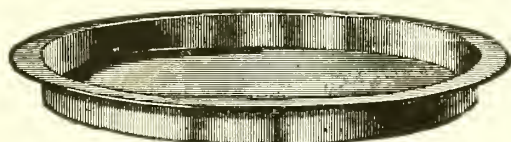
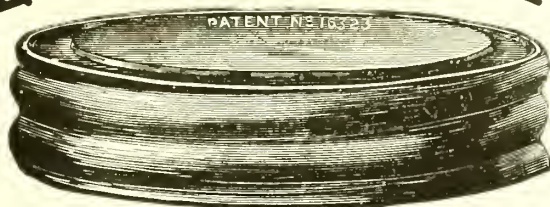
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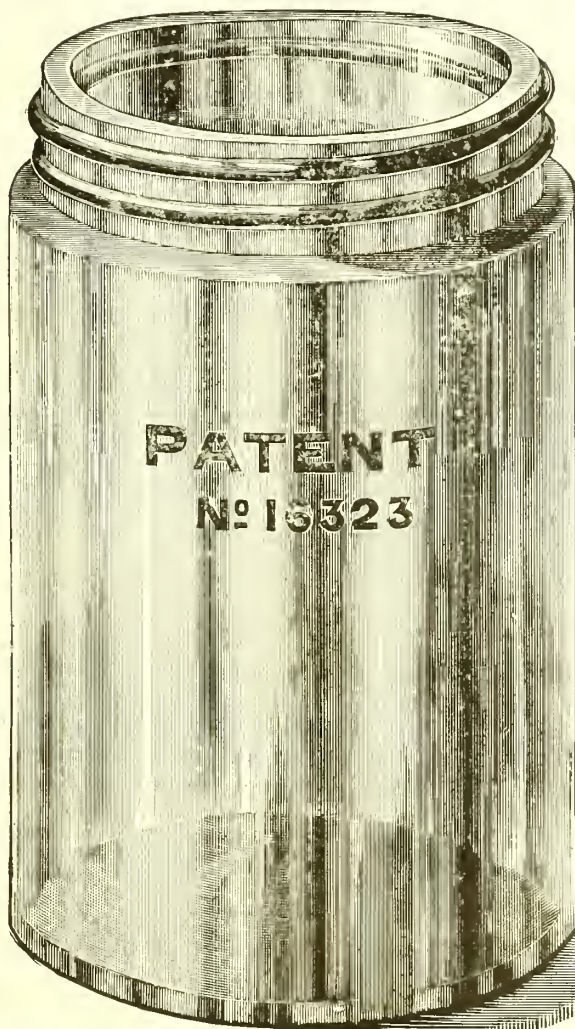
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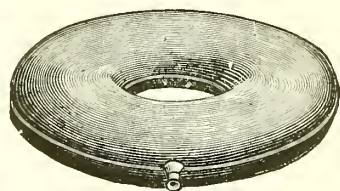


Fig. 1194.

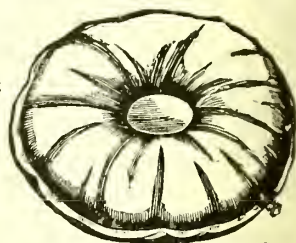


Fig. 1196.

NOTE THE LOW PRICES

	DIA.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20 in.
Fig. 1194.—Red Rubber circular Cushion, each	...	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 9	8 9	11 0
Grey " " " "	...	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	8 0	10 0
958.—Drab proof " " " "	...	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	9 0
1351.—Sateen " " " "	...	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 3	8 0	9 0	11 0
1196.—Drab proof circular Pillow " " " "	...	3 6	4 0	4 6	4 10	5 3	5 9	6 3	7 6
1350.—Sateen " " " "	...	3 9	4 3	4 9	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	9 0
1353.—Red rubber square Cushion " " " "	...	...	...	8 6	9 6	10 6	12 0	13 6	16 6

NOTE.—Owing to the recent enormous rise in the price of raw rubber, we are compelled to add an advance of 20 % on above prices.

The red rubber cushion, Fig. 1194, is the popular line and is unequalled at the price and quality of the rubber.

We guarantee **all** our Cushions and will replace free of charge any not found satisfactory.

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This new colour was originally made up for wear by athletes, cyclists, &c., who find it preferable in many ways to white, but we find that wherever shown it has commended itself to all classes of wearers of elastic hosiery, and has been sold freely by every Chemist who has stocked it. It is somewhat cheaper than the ordinary white article, but is not in any way inferior either in the quality of the elastic or the cotton, while it is much less easily soiled. In order to induce Chemists to stock a range of sizes we are offering a specially low price for purchasers of not less than one dozen pairs at a time. Try a sample pair—money back in full if you do not like them.

NOTE THE LOW PRICES

KHAKI coloured cotton elastic Stockings , sizes 1 to 8	...	per pair	3/-
" " " " " " " "		per doz. pairs	33/-
KHAKI coloured cotton elastic Knee Caps sizes 1 to 8	...	per pair	2/3
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"N.B.—Out sizes and Specials are not made in this colour.

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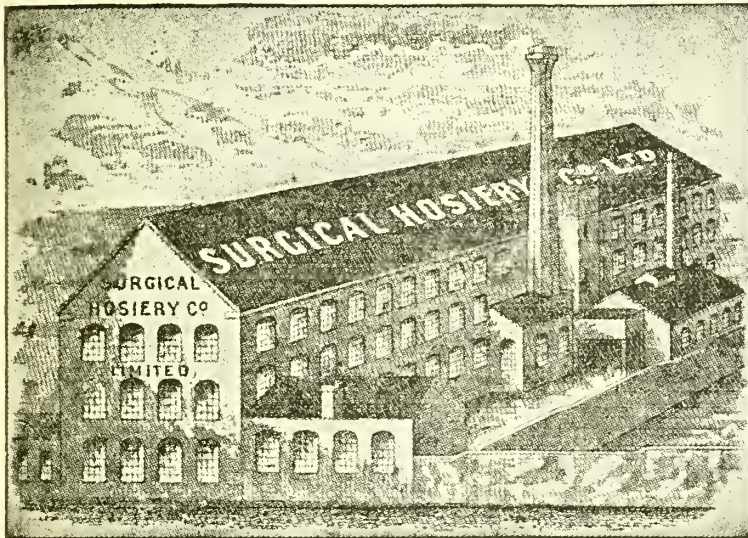
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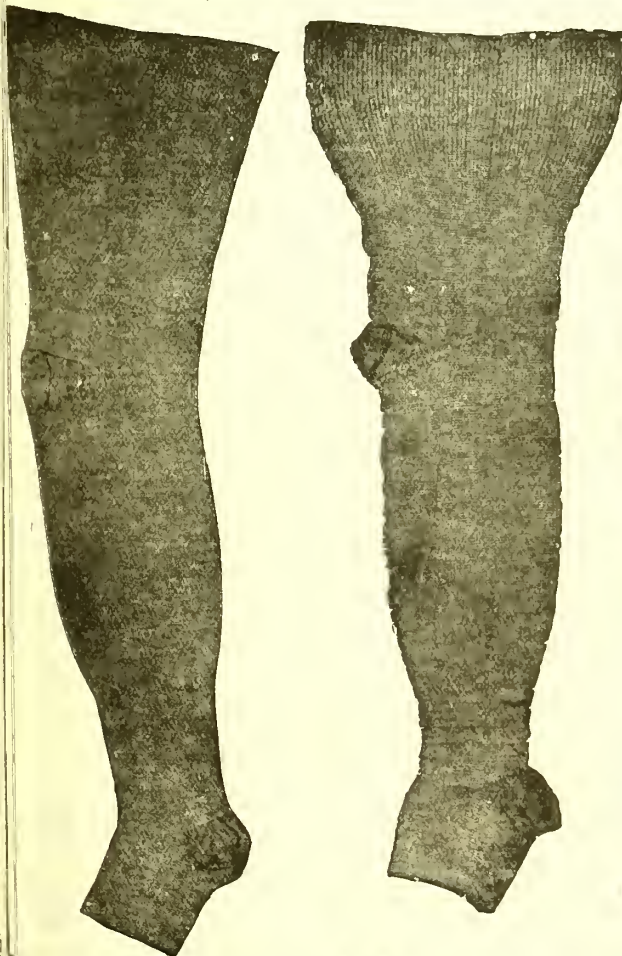
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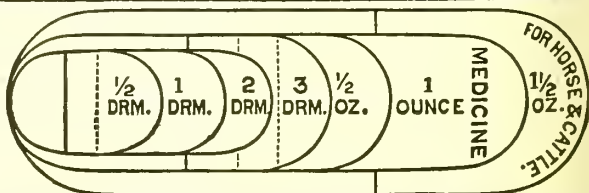
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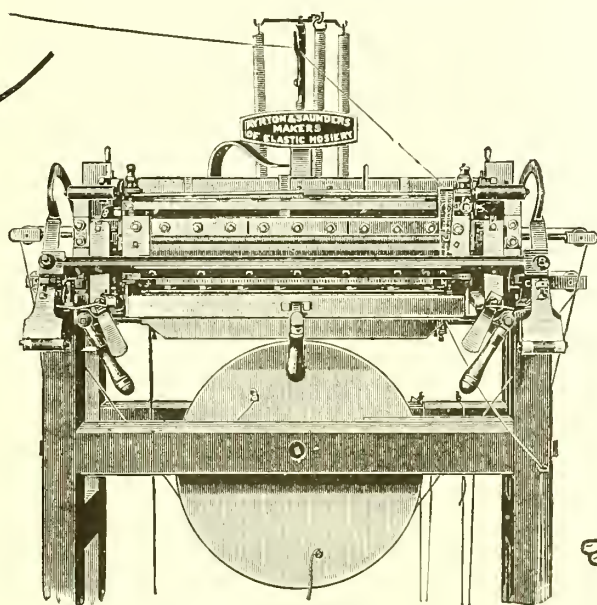
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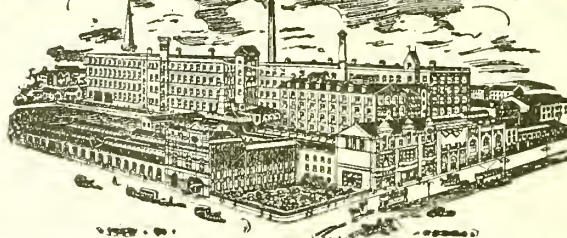
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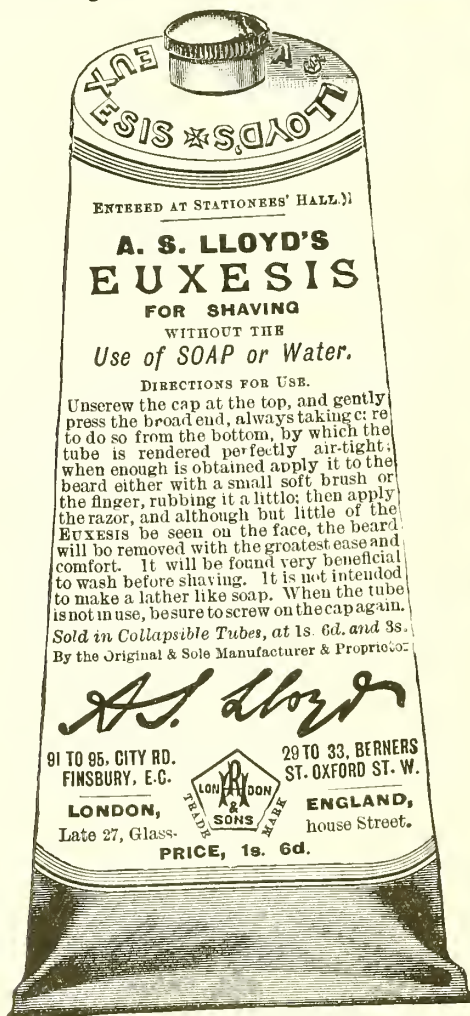
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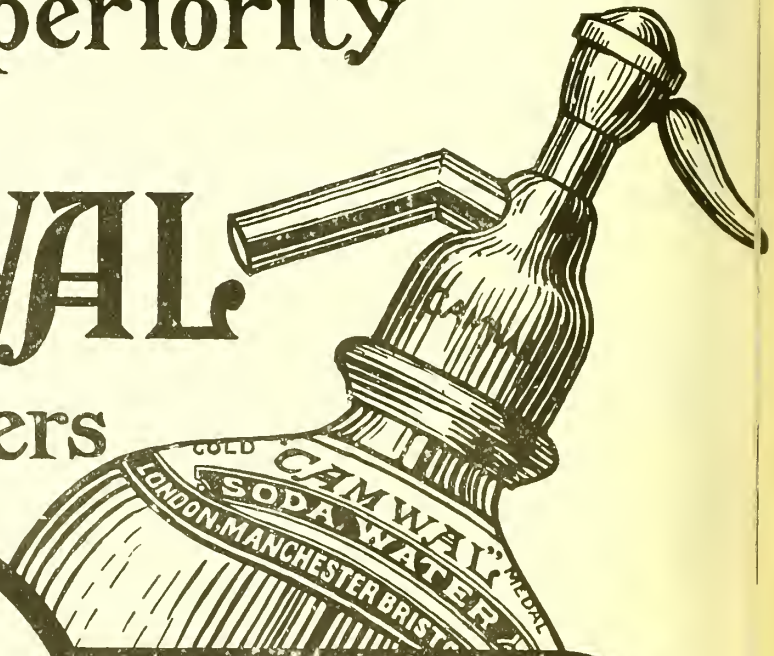
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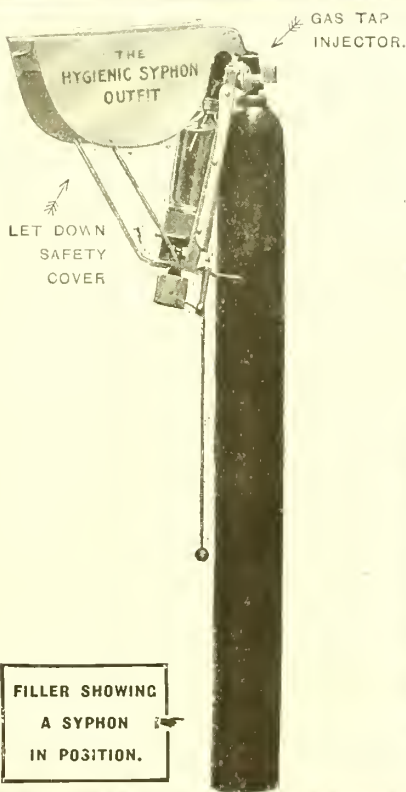
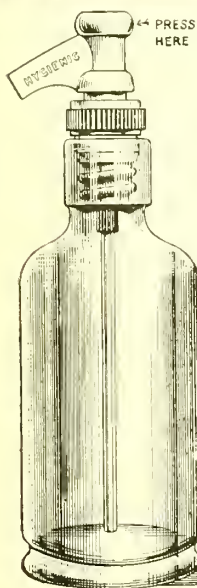
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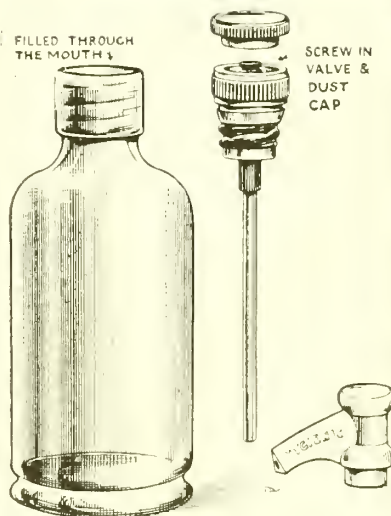
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**SYPHONS CAN BE
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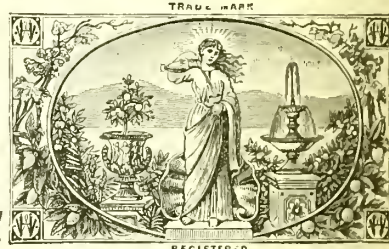
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DELICIOUS
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HAY'S**Cream Soda Essence,****Cream Lemon Essence,****Cream Raspberry Essence**

(MADE FROM THE FRUIT),

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Lime Juice and Soda Essence,**Kola Champagne Essence,****Orange Champagne Essence,**

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Indentors when ordering should specify HAY'S Manufacture.

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All inquiries to be addressed to Head Office.

.. SEITZ'S .. Patent Asbestos Filters

are indispensable to all
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for the filtration of
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Aq. destill., aq. cinnamon., aq. flor. aurant.,
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SPIRITS AND SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS.

Spir. odor., spir. lavand., spir. menth. pip.,
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Elix. aurant. co., extr. hydrast. canad. fluid.,
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Infus. ipecac. conc., dec. alth. dec. fol. uv. urs.,
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Tinct. arnic., tinct. valer., tinct. valer. æther.,
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Even with such preparations as Inf. Ipecac. conc.
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fails, a brilliant filtrate is produced by

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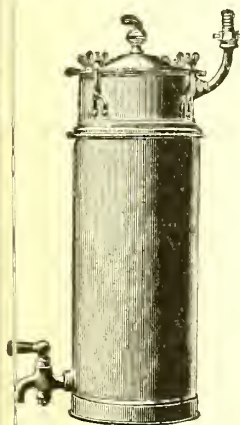
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Telephone: City 422.

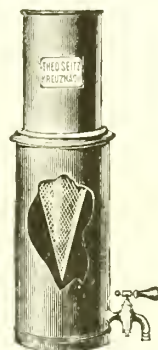
Telegrams: "SIMPERARD LONDON."



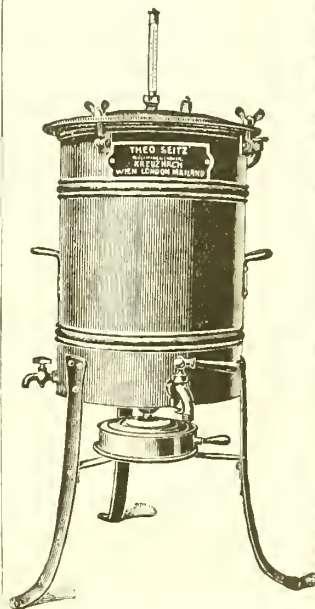
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FOR CHEMISTS.

We are making a special feature of HIGH-CLASS LITHOGRAPHED CARTONS with blank spaces for Chemists' names.

All cartons are packed in outers holding 250, and prices quoted include the cost of printing name and address in the blank panels. 1,000 lots, assorted or all one kind, are sent Carriage Paid.

Two Special Lines which went well at the Exhibition were our

Eveready Postal Box

AND

Dainty Seidlitz Box.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

DESIGNS IN PROGRESS or ALREADY COMPLETED.

Bird Seed (3 designs)
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ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

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CHESTERFIELD.

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London Warehouse, 55 FANN STREET, Aldersgate Street, E.C.



THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST'S SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

IMPORTANT.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THIS WEEK'S SUPPLEMENT, May 21st.

In consequence of the Funeral of King Edward the Seventh on Friday, May 20th, and in order to assist the General Post Office in the despatch of Friday morning's mails in advance, this Supplement closed for press this week on Thursday, May 19th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Advertisements received after that hour will be reserved for the issue of May 28th.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

LONDON, N.W. (Good-class Suburb).—Family, Retail, and Dispensing, with excellent sale for Mineral-waters; returns between £1,000 and £1,800 per annum; profits above the average of retail business; about 7,000 Prescriptions annually; nicely fitted shop, fully equipped; further details on application.

LONDON, W.—Modern Cash Pharmacy; position unique; rent £2,300 (present rate); attractive shop, double fronted; net profit about £500, proof given; price about £1,350.

BANKS OF THE UPPER THAMES (First-rate Locality).—Dispensing, and Photographic; returns about £700; all profitable; fittings good and attractive; very convenient house, on lease; terms £50 and valuation of stock and fixtures.

LONDON BRIDGE STATION (Few Miles out).—Retail and Dispensing; all good middle-class trading; excellent position; returns between £950 and £1,000 per annum; net income £259; nicely fitted shop; capital residence; 21 years' lease; price £750.

LONDON, S.E.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; shed 1841; returns £600, at fair prices; 6-roomed house; rent £200; effect an early transfer £300 will be accepted.

VICTORIA STATION (within easy distance of).—Lock-up shop; situate in busy thoroughfare; returns £650; scope for business; handsome Pharmacy; rent moderate; about the value of stock and fixtures will be accepted.

COCKS (Banks of the Thames).—Good-class Family, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; established 1834; returns £683; profit (gross) £294; large house and garden; price £1,350.

8.—EASTERN COUNTY (Agricultural Town).—Good country Business, including Optics; returns average £887, at fair prices; rent £65; comfortable house and garden; terms, valuation and small sum for goodwill.

9.—MIDLANDS (Market Town).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photo, Sundries, and Optical; returns between £1,050 and £1,100 per annum; gross profit £450; price £700, or valuation terms entertained.

10.—SEASIDE RESORT (South of England).—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business for immediate Sale for valuation of stock and fixtures (about £400); returns £890; net profit £220; 8-roomed house; held on lease.

11.—SOUTH COAST.—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Dentistry, with excellent sale for own Proprietaries; returns last year £969; net profit £414; books open to inspection; price required £800.

12.—HOME COUNTY.—Old-established Business; gross receipts £1,700 yearly, which produce a net income of about £400; intending investors with £850 at command will find this a sound investment.

13.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Old-established Business; situate in a small thriving town; returns £700 per annum; scope for development; net profit £200; excellent house, small garden; no serious opposition; price £500.

14.—HANTS.—Very old-established Business, chiefly ready-money; returns last year £333, at good prices; vendor retiring; good opening for young energetic man; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B. NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 160 Y.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S., gives personal attention to all **VALUATIONS.** An experience of over thirty years is at your disposal.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a *Purchaser* at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE

1.—**LINCS.**—Light Retail in good locality; returns £750 to £800; plenty of scope for increase by a man giving his personal attention; price £300; just the very thing for a smart young man.

2.—**DEVON.**—Light medium-class Family Retail; returns £825, and increasing; old established; valuation of stock and fixtures accepted (about £440).

3.—**YORKS.**—Light Retail in nice healthy district; returns £500, at a gross profit of 40 per cent.; low rental; price £300.

4.—**NORTH STAFFS.**—Light medium-class Retail, with good Prescribing and own preparations; fine large lofty and well-fitted shop; returns £1,100, at good profits; very old established; well stocked; valuation of stock and fixtures accepted (about £900).

5.—**SURREY.**—Light Retail, Prescribing, etc.; returns £600; net profit £200; good house and shop; offered as a bargain at £250; chance seldom met with.

6.—**WILTS.**—Good-class Light Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Photo; returns average £560; established well over 100 years; good house attached; valuation about £300; part can remain.

7.—**MANCHESTER** (near).—Good-class Dispensing and Family in unopposed country district; good house and double-fronted shop; returns £725; price £450 or a near offer favourably considered.

VALUATIONS carefully conducted in London and the Provinces on favourable terms, and we shall be pleased to hear from interested parties.

STOCKTAKINGS.

STOCKTAKINGS.

Write us for our **SPECIAL TERMS** for this important work.

PARSON C. BAKER

174 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.E.

Recommended by—**MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEY & CO.**

Telephone: **MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.**

No. 27 Victoria **MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.**

Forty miles out; good town; S.W. rail; established only 3 years; returns over £500 at good prices; rent only £31; nicely-fitted up and small house; consequent on death will be sold at value of stock and fixtures or first reasonable offer.

IN centre of Northern Cathedral City and capable of doing very large business; excellent large double-fronted shop and good warehouses; now returning over £600, with some high-class Confectionery; no Dentistry, Photos, or Optics; large field for these 1 for Agricultural trade; vendor has other engagements and is leaving the trade; will take less than value of stock and fixtures.

TWO small Businesses in Leeds and Liverpool; buyers with cash invited to write for particulars.

MIDLANDS.—Nicely-fitted fully-stocked Pharmacy, in central good town, with very good house; rent £70; returns about £500; price £550 or reasonable offer.

Valuations in town or country for Sale, Probate, or Account. Terms on application.

FREDK. WM. SMITH

Licensed Chemists' Valuer.

Businesses for disposal, Valuations for transfer, Probate, &c. Stocks and fixtures purchased to any amount; cash. Stocktakings undertaken, personally conducted.

3 Belgrave Terrace, LEEDS. Telephone 294.

T O M T O M

Telegraphic Address.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers,

Businesses transferred privately.

29 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—**NORTH OF ENGLAND.**—Photographic Chemist's Business, returning £4,000; net profit £600; handsome shop; in best position; heavily stocked; owner retiring; price £1,600.

2.—**LANCS. COAST.**—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business at full prices; net profit £400; splendid position; price £1,000.

3.—**KENT COAST.**—Good-class Retail; in splendid central position; returns £950; unlimited scope; price £700 or offer.

4.—**NOTTS.**—Light Cash Retail; returns £600; net profits £200; good prospects; large shop and house; price, valuation, or offer.

5.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Cash Retail and Prescribing; returns £600; attractive shop, well stocked; practically unopposed; price £275.

6.—**HANTS (Market Town).**—Light Family Retail; returns over £500; good profits; low rent; heavily stocked; price £360.

7.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Light Retail and Dispensing; in good position; returns £1,200; handsome shop; price £850.

8.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Light Cash Retail; under manager; returns £500; excellent profits; good house and shop; price £300.

9.—**SCOTLAND.**—High-class Dispensing Business; returns £1, to £1,500; net profit £420; very best position; price £1,400.

10.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £7 net profit £200 to £220; excellent house; price £400, or valuation.

11.—**SUFFOLK.**—Unopposed Light Country Retail; returns about £800; net profit £250; good house; low rent; price £450.

12.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £750 to £800; gross profits £350; valuation required (about £450).

13.—**MIDLANDS.**—Sound General Retail; in market town; returns over £500; plenty of scope; low rent; price, valuation, about £3 worth attention.

14.—**MIDDLESEX (10 miles out).**—Light Cash Retail; returns £500; rent £36; good house, garden; price £175; £50 can remain.

15.—**WESTERN SUBURB.**—Good-class Business; returns £7 net profit £240; splendid position; price £450 (about valuation).

16.—**LONDON, S.E.**—For immediate Sale; returns £470; net profit £150; double-fronted shop; good position; price £125.

STOCKTAKINGS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Below are some reasons why you should have a yearly Stocktaking:

1. You know the exact profit made, which is so important in arriving at the value of a business.
2. You know whether you are overstocked and where you can reduce.
3. You know if you are fully insured against Fire and with our book you can make an indisputable claim.
4. In the event of your wishing to sell, you know the exact value of your business, which would otherwise save disappointment to either vendor or purchaser.
5. In the case of branch shops it is an absolute necessity, if they are to be carried on with success.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH invite Chemists to write for their new and special terms for Stocktaking, which have been **Revised and include a Scheme** whereby you now need go without this necessary and all important work being done.

40 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

See page 132 "C. & D. Diary," 1910.

H. P. ALEXANDER,

LICENSED EXPERT VALUER,
2, GRAHAM ROAD, LONDON, N.E.
UNDERTAKES VALUATIONS FOR SALE,
PURCHASE, PROBATE AND STOCKTAKING
on reasonable terms.
OF WELL-KNOWN EXPERIENCE TO LONDON HOUSES.
Businesses Wanted and for Sale. Chemists' and Assistants' Wants Undertaken.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and particulars can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

BIRMINGHAM (Suburbs).—Thoroughly genuine Business; returns nearly £900; good profits; also Business returning £800; increasing weekly; large, well-fitted shop, good house; excellent position; also business doing £550 under unqualified man; splendid chance for small and capable man; either of the above will bear strict investigation. Prices and all particulars from Charles L. Moores, Drug-gist/Sundriesman, 32 Navigation Street, Birmingham.

BEDFORD, YORKSHIRE.—Drug Stores; unopposed; in populous district; no opposition; returns £300 under Junior; rent 25; house let off 7s. per week; excellent opening for unqualified man; fullest investigation; price £180 or valuation; net profit £100. Apply, 41/22, Office of this Paper.

EAST COAST (near).—For immediate Disposal, genuine old-established Retail Business in small market town; same hands 25 yrs; many specially attractive features; pleasant locality; splendid house; nice garden; returns nearly £900; ill-health of proprietor cause of sale; price £760 or valuation. 44/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—For immediate Disposal, a well stocked and fitted shop in thickly populated district; main road; tremendous scope; low figure would be accepted to immediate purchaser; cash required about £150. Full particulars, 2 The Parade, Coldharbour Lane, S.E.

LONDON (Industrial District).—Good shopping locality; profitable Light Retail Business, with good P.O. appointment attached; undeniable opportunity for energetic man; good house and premises in good position; full particulars to bona fide inquirers; price £450. Apply, "Genuine" (46/16), Office of this Paper.

MLANDS (Market Town).—Country Retail, with Optics; returns over £1,000 at good profits; up-to-date stock; good Agricultural district; excellent premises; low rent and rates; roomy house with good garden; best position; no qualified opposition; price £550; investigation invited. "F. W. E." (42/27), Office of this Paper.

NORTHERN SUBURB.—Death vacancy; returns £585; scope for large extension; attractive shop, double fronted; roomy house and garden; no immediate opposition; early sale desired; no reasoner refused. Apply, "Alpha" (173/21), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH.—Old-established Family and Dispensing Business for ready Sale. Full particulars, Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter.

SOUTH COAST.—For immediate Sale, old-established Chemist's business; shop and house good size, good condition; very suitable for doing a Drug Store trade; owner wishing to devote whole attention to another business will accept very low price for cash; lease price all at £60. Apply, 44/26, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in all and rising town; returns nearly £1,200, increasing yearly; excellent position; handsomely-fitted shop, fully-stocked; desirable residence; price required valuation, plus small goodwill, about £900 altogether. Apply, Berdoo & Fish, Valuers, 35 Jersey Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; in a most commanding position; returns £1,600; 5,000 prescriptions yearly; very handsome pharmacy, exceptionally well stocked; good house; low rental; valuable lease; price for quick sale £1,450; stock and fixtures worth over £1,200; opportunity seldom offered. "Ajax" (46/71), Office of this Paper.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—For immediate Disposal; owner ordered abroad through serious illness; old-established Light Country Retail Business in small market town; charming locality; very convenient house; low rent; double-fronted shop; good position; price only £175 or valuation; exceptional chance for an energetic man. "Urgent" (46/17), Office of this Paper.

A CHANCE seldom met with; a good all-round established Business; good house and premises; Midlands (medium class); good profits; returns average over £10 weekly; owner taking over Dentistry; price asked £280; liberal discount for cash, or part can remain. "Bargain" (44/23), Office of this Paper.

BUSY Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business in town, S.W. of England; good position; well-fitted shop; complete stock; 6-roomed house (could be let off); returns £820, increasing; books kept; introduction offered; price £450 (about). 44/2, Office of this Paper.

FOR prompt Sale, the Family and Dispensing Business, established since 1908, at 21 High Street, Gravesend, and for the last 34 years successfully conducted by Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, who now retires, can be acquired on favourable terms; double-fronted, well-fitted shop; good house; 13 years' lease at moderate rent. Apply, by letter, to above, or particulars may be obtained from "B. H. & Co.," The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 22-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N. No agents.

PRIVATE and old-established (1761) Wholesale Export and Retail Manufacturing Perfumery and Toilet Soap Business to be disposed of, with the goodwill of same and trade-mark, etc. Particulars to be had of the Principal, 121 Cromer Street, St. Pancras, London, W.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER, coming home soon, requires Chemist's Business; a net profits not less than £400; must hear strictest investigation. State price required and full particulars, in confidence, to "Africa" (41/16), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER requires Business within 100 miles of London; Dispensing, Retail, and Photographic (or opening for latter); cash at disposal £800; good house essential; state returns, net profit, hours, etc.; replies treated with strict confidence. 44/19, Office of this Paper.

SOUND Business wanted for cash; returns from £800 to £1,000; or would become Partner in a Retail firm where position of trust could be given for capital invested; must hear strict investigation; knowledge of Optics. "Progress" (42/9), Office of this Paper.

WANTED to Buy or Manage with view to purchase, Drug Stores or Mixed Business; town or country; must be reasonable. Full particulars, in confidence, to "H. K.," 155 Walton Road, Liverpool.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

BY Order of Mortgagee.—Four Shops; lease 19 years; net rentals £89; old-established Chemist; no opposition, with a shop for a Dentist; main road; near four stations; price £750 or offer. J. R. Howarth, Auctioneer, 21 Penton Place, London, W.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A CHEMIST'S STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL.
NO. 26 HAWLEY STREET, MARGATE.

MR. C. H. CARTWRIGHT will SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on MONDAY, MAY 23, 1910, at 3 o'clock, the effects, comprising: the Stock of Drugs, Scents, Soaps, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, 10, 20, and 40 oz. Acid and Tincture Bottles and Jars, Carboy, 10-ft. and 6-ft. Mahogany Counters, 22-ft. and 6-ft. Mahogany Cabinets, Showcases, Cash Till, together with the Goodwill of the Business.

The Business will first be offered as a going concern, and if not sold will be divided into lots to suit small buyers as set out in the catalogues, which may be obtained on the premises and at the Auctioneer's Offices, No. 70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY, AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £750.

FIELD, SONS & GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on MONDAY, MAY 30, 1910, at 2, the leasehold commanding Mercantile Premises, 42 Southwark Street, S.E., close to London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges, and affording over 9,500 ft. floor space.

Particulars, etc., of Messrs. W. J. Fraser & Son, Solicitors, 78 Dean Street, Soho Square, W., or of the Auctioneers at their Offices, 54 Borough High Street, S.E., and 5 Waterloo Place, S.W.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS.

THE Director-General, Ordnance Survey, is prepared to receive applications from any firm which is willing to tender for the supply of Chemicals for Photographic and other purposes.

Applications for Forms of Tender and Specification should be made to the Officer in Charge of Stores, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

All Tenders must be submitted before noon on June 6, 1910.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

AN opportunity arises for tall, well-educated youth as Apprentices in modern business, busy main road, S.W. district, where a thorough training can be had in all branches of Pharmacy, with due attention paid to the business side; under direct supervision of principal; easy hours; outdoors. Apply, 45/4, Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

TO LET, an old-established Chemist's Shop; Surbiton; unique opportunity to acquire good connection; rent only £45 net off £5; excellent house, garden, bath (h. and c.), side entrance; every convenience; possession at once if desired. Apply, "Pharm." (43/15), Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, entire Stock, Fixtures, etc., of Chemist's business; to be sold owing to expiration of lease; no reasonable offer or lot refused. Apply, "Chemist" (43/25), Office of this Paper.

OVERSTOCKED.—Kepler, with oil, 17s. 6d.; Elliman's unguent, 10s.; Lait Larola, 4s. 3d.; Angier's emulsion, 22s. and 1s.; Bow's liniment, 21s.; Edward's brilliantine, 8s. 6d.; Frame 1d. 8s. 6d. per doz.; cash with order; all in good condition; 20s. with carriage paid; will exchange for saleable stock in London. Bailey, Chemist, Blackheath, S.E.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.—Agents, resident, required for Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and other centres, to represent Manufacturers of Drugs and Sundries already well known in India; only those with connections and calling regularly on the Drug-trade entertained. Write, stating full particulars and terms, to 45/40, Office of this Paper.

INTRODUCTION to German Trade.—The Advertiser has a large factory and staff of accredited Representatives operating the whole German territory, and already selling own goods to all the leading Wholesale and Retail Chemists throughout Germany, is open to take up the entire German sale of a suitable English Speciality in high repute and in general demand; advertisement position is unique for distributing, and, if necessary, manufacture the goods wholly or in part as may be desired; principals of all class firms desirous of large trade and willing to adequately advertise their goods to the German market are invited to communicate by letter with "C. X. V." c/o C. A. G. Browne, 20 Abington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

PHARMACIST in Brussels offers his services as Agent for British Manufacturers of Medicinal Proprietarys; would act as General Selling Agent and advise as to advertising and other means of placing the sales in Belgium; good references. Write to O. Broeze, Pharmacie, 18 Rue St. Catherine, Brussels.

SITUATIONS OPEN

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

NATURE OF ADVT	REPLIES
DISPENSER	35
MANAGER	34
DISPENSER	33
REPRESENTATIVE	24
BRANCH MANAGER	21
ASSISTANT	20

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

BATH.—Junior or Improver, unqualified (outdoors), half weekly, with Dispensing experience. State salary required, photo, experience, etc., 42/23, Office of this Paper.

BATH.—Davies & John, Chemists, require the services of a competent Assistant, with experience in best class of trade; age about 24; applicants will please state full particulars in first letter, endorsed "Assistant."

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant wanted; Dispensing and Counter; hours 9 to 6, Wednesdays 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 10; doors; wages to commence 25s. per week. Apply, Bellamy & W. field, Ph.C., Hagley Road Pharmacy, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant; must be a thoroughly competent Dispenser and Counterman and able to take the Management of a Branch if required. Apply, stating full particulars of height, experience, salary required (outdoors), enclosing photograph, to Hedges & Son, Pharmacists, Dale End, Birmingham.

CARDIFF.—Duck & Son require a qualified Manager for branch married and Extractor preferred; salary £120 with house and gas. Full particulars in first letter, age, height, reference, photo, etc.

CREWKERNE (Somersetshire).—Wanted, at once, smart general Junior for old-established Country Retail and Dispensing (small local Wholesale); not under 21; very short hours; Somersetshire country district; comfortable indoor berth; his references essential. Post particulars, age, height, references, when disengaged, Keeble, Chemist, Crewkerne.

DE Y.—Wanted, Assistant (indoors). Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to H. Monkhouse, Chemist, 21 Iron Gate, Ebury.

DE V.—Wanted, Assistant (indoors). Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to H. Monkhouse, Chemist, 21 Iron Gate, Ebury.

DE V.—Wanted, Assistant (indoors). Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to H. Monkhouse, Chemist, 21 Iron Gate, Ebury.

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SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Smart, gentlemanly Assistant required; good salary and permanency for suitable man; good Dispenser essential. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Capable Assistant for front Counter in Dispensing business; age about 25 years; qualification not essential; abstainer preferred. Apply, with details of experience, stating salary required and enclosing photo, to A. E. Hobbs, 35 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.

ASSISTANT. qualified, to manage small Branch; well up in Photography. Full particulars, salary (outdoors), enclose photo, to T. M. Holmes, Grove Pharmacy, Bowness-on-Windermere.

DISPENSER to Surgeon. South Wales district; state salary required, age, and previous experience. Apply, "M. D." (44/6), Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for learning French; reliable Assistant wanted to lodge (but not board) with proprietor. Apply to F. Daniel, Pharmacie Centrale, Dinard.

FOR June 2, Assistant; indoors; abstainer; 3 kept; half-day off a week; well up in Dispensing. Full particulars as to salary, etc., and enclose photo, to Topholme, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

JUNE 6.—A competent **SENIOR** Assistant, of good experience and address, for a good-class quick Retail; reasonable hours; outdoors; qualified and seeking permanency preferred. Full particulars to T. C. Corwell, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Hailey.

JUNIOR Assistant (outdoors), of good address, required for good-class Dispensing business; experience in Dispensing and Photography necessary. Apply, with photo, to Chapman, Esher, Surrey.

MANAGER wanted for a branch, preference given to a married man, for Mixed Retail and Prescribing Business; unfurnished house. Apply, full particulars, "M.P.S." (42/22), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER for small Branch; lock-up shop. Please state full particulars as to salary required, references, etc., to R. Whittaker, Chemist, Castleton, Lancs.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Junior Assistant, accustomed to good-class business, of good address, and well up in Photography and Photographic Processes for the Retail Counter, Stockkeeping, etc. Full particulars, age, experience, salary required, etc., to J. R. Cave, Dispensing and Photographic Chemist, Southport.

QUALIFIED Locum wanted, from about the beginning of the last week of June; near London; must be responsible man of good experience and well recommended; used to quick trade, with knowledge of Photography. State experience and terms (outdoors), "B." (42/19), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required for small Branch; single; lock-up shop; no Sunday duty. Please state full particulars as to salary required, references, and, if possible, please enclose photo (to be returned), to D. E. Davies, Chemist, Treorchy, Glamorgan-shire.

QUALIFIED Assistant: 3 evenings weekly and alternate Sunday evening; good recent references indispensable. Parson C. Baker, 174 Victoria Street, S.W.

SMART gentlemanly Assistant, about 25 to 30; experienced in ordinary Dental work; able to take correct Impressions, etc., make own Models, and do ordinary Repairs; willing to assist at Retail counter when required; permanency; outdoors; easy hours and good salary to competent man. Smith, Pharmacist, Farnham, Hants.

TEMPORARILY, for one or two months, Assistant, not under 30; must be good Counterman; qualified preferred; good references essential. Apply, "N." c/o T. Morsen & Sons, 14 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required, immediately; unmarried and an abstainer preferred. State usual full particulars, with salary required (outdoors), photo, if possible, Henry Francis, M.P.S., 22 High Street, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED, an Assistant (indoors) for an old-established Country business (with local Wholesale); one not afraid of work and a good stockkeeper and window-dresser; would be required to travel one or two days a week; not under 30 years of age, and not necessarily qualified. Wilson's Drug Stores, Kettering.

WANTED, an Assistant; capable Extractor; age, say, 30 to 40; give full particulars as to age, salary required, and recent references; applications not replied to in three days declined. "W. T. T." The Medical Hall, Lartford, Kent.

WANTED, Dispenser (male), fully qualified, M.P.S.; outdoors; permanency for reliable man; salary £115, rising to £120, per annum. Apply, stating age, full particulars, with three recent testimonials and references, by May 31, Secretary, Friendly Societies' Medical Institute, Norwich.

WANTED, unqualified Assistant for high-class Drug Store; references must bear strictest investigation. Apply to 41, 35, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; outdoors; must be quick, obliging, and of good character. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, when disengaged, giving references and enclosing photo, to F. A. Willcock, 71 Victoria Street, Wolverhampton.

WANTED, Assistant; good appearance and address; height 5 ft. 9 in.; splendid opening for the right man. Apply, 43/37, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant; age about 25. Apply, personally or by letter, W. H. Holroyd, Chemist, 31 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

50/- a week (outdoors); Manager; qualified; good salesman; undeniable character, sober, and hard working; sole charge; small commission for increase of turnover; view to purchase entertained. Apply, Evan Jones, Chemist, Llanelli.

TO gentlemen studying for the Examination; Board and comfortable home given return for Part-time. Apply, 175 Usbridge Road, W.

WHOLESALE.

CLERK for Ledger Department; experienced. Apply, in writing, with all particulars, to "Ledger," The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, N.

CORRESPONDENCE invited with gentleman capable of developing "Packed Goods" Department and able to invest £1,000 in same. "P. G." (171/59), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required by a new house to sell Packed Pharmaceutical and Toilet Goods. "Omega" (44/32), Office of this Paper.

SUNDRIES' Representative, calling on Chemists, etc., can increase his income considerably by carrying a good selling penny article as a side-line; free seller; good commission given. Send full particulars, stating ground covered, to 44/27, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required for South and East Coast by Druggist Sundries firm; excellent chance for smart experienced man. Particulars of previous experience, houses represented, salary and expenses required, 35/92, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required for London by Wholesale Druggist Sundries firm; must have thorough knowledge of trade connection amongst Chemists and Stores. Applications, with particulars of experience, salary required, 35/29, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted by Druggist Sundries firm; preferred given to those who have already successfully represented other firms; first-class references necessary. Applications, stating age, full particulars of experience, ground covered, salary and expenses required; strictly confidential. 35/209, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for Glasgow and district by a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists; must be energetic and have thorough knowledge of the trade; good connection amongst Chemists, Doctors, and Veterinary Surgeons. Applications, strictly confidential, stating age, full particulars of experience, with ground covered, salary required, photograph, if possible, 44/22, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, paid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of **6d.**

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

CHEMIST (30) seeks Management; disengaged September 1st; English, South American, and Indian experience; and Waters, Photography, etc.; excellent references. "Gang" (41/20), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST desires Continental berth, France preferred. "H," 20 Rue Serviez, Pau, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

LOCUM or permanency; qualified; middle-aged; abstainer; disengaged. "Phenacetin," 10 Raby Street, Darlington.

UNQUALIFIED; good salesman; 35; tall; single; Photography; thoroughly experienced; undeniable references. "Statim," 32 Trinity Road, Tooting, S.W.

SURGEON'S Dispenser (certified) and Surgery Assistant; Locum or permanent; experienced; excellent references. Apply, "Bin-aural," 7 Sandall Road, Camdeu Road, N.W.

M.P.S. disengaged; Locum, season, or Doctor; references. Dixon, 55 Colne Road, Burnley.

QUALIFIED; 24; 8 years' experience; Counter, Dispensing, and Photographic; Loudon preferred. Dye, 7 Monks Road, Lincoln.

SMART Assistant; unqualified; 27; 6 ft.; first-class experience; Photographics; good window-dresser, Counterman; disengaged. "Rhei," 50 Rumford Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.

QUALIFIED; 29; single; Locum, permanency; Branch or Assistant; Dispensing, Photography, Prescribing; town and country experience. W. Longstaff, 2 Houghton Terrace, Houghton-le-Spring.

ASSISTANT (unqualified); 23; tall; 8 years' all-round experience; good Dispenser and Prescriber; disengaged. "Radix," 36 London Road, Horsham, Sussex.

LADY; qualified; disengaged; highest references; accurate; Bookkeeper; several years' varied experience. Apply, "M. P. S.," 94 High Road, New Southgate, N.

RELIEF or permanency; varied experience; suburban and City; reliable Dispenser, Prescriber; tactful Salesman, good Organiser; highly recommended. Forster, 5 Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N.

MANAGER; middle-aged; disengaged; Locum, Relief, permanency; good all-round experience; excellent references. "Pharmacist," 64 Manchester Road, Southport.

ASSISTANT, unqualified (26), desires a permanent berth; 10 years' high-class experience; with present employer over 2 years; Counter, Photography, Bookkeeping, expert Dispenser; disengaged June 10. Hewetson, 21 Cambridge Road, Horsham, Sussex.

AS Doctor's Dispenser; 2 years' experience; bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting; 21s. (outdoors). 45/3, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; 30 years' experience. "Pharmacist," 17 thew Park Avenue, Stratford.

LADY Assistant; young; whole or part time. "Dispensary," 5 Montpelier Street, Brighton.

SOUTH Coast; season or Locum; qualified; experienced. Williams, 228 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; several years' experience. R. Lelean, 2 Rockville, Hautville, Guernsey.

JUNIOR; 20; 3 years' experience; disengaged; North preferred. "J. W. H.," 128 Prospect Road, Scarborough.

MANAGER; qualified; good Agricultural experience; disengaged May 28. Proudfoot, High Street, Stevenage.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; 34; unqualified; permanency; good references. Forbes, 7 Princes Terrace, Grange Road, Birkenhead.

UNQUALIFIED; qualifying soon as possible; 35; married; Branch Management preferred; permanency. "Statim," 113 Lane, Liverpool.

AS a Manager; a permanent position, etc. E. D. Webber, 7 King Parade, Church End, Finchley, N.

DISPENSER, Doctor, Hospital, Institution; good references. "B.," 11 Langdon Road, Bromley, Kent.

UNQUALIFIED (31) desires situation; country preferred; 21 years in present place. H. Blackburn, Tarporley, Cheshire.

LOCUM for seaside season, or Manager; qualified; excellent references and experience. "W.," 1 Bilber Street, Nottingham.

LOCUM; qualified; 26; total abstainer; Extractor, Prescriber; disengaged. "Ferrum," 45 Crawford Avenue, Wavertree, Liverpool.

SITUATION required with private practitioner as Dispenser; Surgery work; excellent references. 42/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 27; best provincial, West End, and Continental experience; disengaged. G. Gregory, junior, Beacon Hotel, Newark.

ACTIVE; qualified; single man; 37; varied experience; locality or class trade; disengaged. "Permanency" (41/0), Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser; Locum; Hall certificate; disengaged till October; experienced; Doctor or Institution. 44/20, Office of this Paper.

ENGAGED; good Dispenser, smart Counterman; good Prescriber and Extractor; experienced; reliable; abstainer. Office of this Paper.

PERMANENCY; qualified; single; 37; view to interest or small share; good varied experience; not afraid of work. "Energy" (40), Office of this Paper.

URGEOONS' Dispenser and Bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced; 3 years in last situation; salary moderate; outdours. H. Brice, 9 Church Road, St. Thomas, Exeter.

QUALIFIED Assistant; married; Dispensing, Photographie, and Window-dressing, etc.; good Counter hand. "Salol," 85 otheringham Road, Enfield, N.

LOCUM; qualified; 55; energetic; good Prescriber, Counterman, and references; modern-trade experience; disengaged 23rd inst. Address, "Pyro," 142 King's Cross Road, W.C.

RELIEF, Part-time, Locum, or Doctor's Dispensing; qualified; Prescriber and Extractor; Minor Surgery; Photography, &c.; "Atim," 57 Southfield Road, Bedford Park, W.

ALIFIED (25), tall, booking dates, June 11 to mid-August; highest references; excellent experience, West End and provinces. "Locum," c/o Coleman & Brown, Lowestoft.

LOCUM; excellent all-round experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photography, and Management; age 33; good references; disengaged June, July. "Pharmacist," 34a Garthorne Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

YOUNG German Pharmacist, having passed the State examination, wants situation for July 1 as volunteer in Pharmacy, to get knowledge of the English language. Apply, with conditions, Alfred Staeps, Ostwall 5, Dortmund, Germany.

ALIFIED Manager or Assistant; excellent all-round experience, including Photography; married; 35; disengaged June 18; looking for present employer, with whom several years previously. For, J. J. Giles & Son, Dispensing Chemists, Folkestone.

WANTED, by ex-Staff Sergeant (R.A.M.C.), son of a Medical man, a situation as Dispenser or Assistant to private Doctor Institution; exemplary character; 21 years' experience; single; son of England preferred. Address, "Compounder" (40/3), Office of this Paper.

Manager or Locum Tenens; middle-aged; active. Soma, 60 Central Road, Blackpool.

LOCUM, qualified, disengaged for one month. Calderbank, The Lawn, Ambergate, Derby.

LDY Dispenser, Hall qualification, seeks situation. F. Wörger, The Hewletts, Radstock, Bath.

JUNIOR; 4 years' experience; age 19; references; Welsh. Apply, Davies, 1 Brook Street, Treorchy.

LOCUM; experienced; reliable; at liberty; booking dates forward. Cook, Pharmacist, Cleethorpes.

ALIFIED; 23; outdoors; first-class experience and Continental. "Pharmacist," 83 Clapham Road.

QUALIFIED; 32; Dispensing, Photographie. Weale, 7 Worcester Street West, Brynmawr, Breck.

LOCUM Pharmacist; 26; booking forward; references. W. Hudson, 148 Portland Street, Lincoln.

PYE is disengaged; booking for holiday engagements. 62 Lynette Avenue, Clapham Common.

LOCUM; qualified; 36; booking engagements; good experience. "Antipyrin," Evans Sons & Co., Liverpool.

LOCUM; qualified; under 30; varied experience; disengaged. "Chemist," 52 Lonsdale Street, Acerrington.

JUNIOR; 22; disengaged; 4½ years' varied experience; good references. Alderson, Sadberge, Darlington.

NAGER or Locum; good experience and references; qualified. "Henricus," 22 Welland Terrace, Spalding.

JUNIOR; Extractor, Impressions, Fillings; all-round experience. "Rhet," Daisy Villa, Cemetery Road, Southport.

ALIFIED; 23; 7 years' experience; good references; disengaged. Mannock, Chicago Buildings, Morecambe.

ALIFIED; 26; South Coast, West End, Riviera experience. N. Smart, 9 Kensington Place, Campden Hill, W.

JUNIOR; 21; first-class Dispensing experience; shortly disengaged. W. Humphreys, 2 Berkeley Street, Cheltenham.

LOCUM, temporary, or Branch; good references; abstainer; 49; single; unqualified. "Terms," 20 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

20 10 years' varied V.H.C., Dispenser, Photographie, Veterinary experience. (Hall certificate); highest references; Probuss, "Ainain," 78 Tyrell Street, Leicester.

DISPENSER, 11 years' good experience, tall, desires Retail berth; good country Pharmacy preferred; excellent references; near. 11 Kimberley Road, Leicester.

MANAGER; qualified; 26; tall; abstainer; energetic; experienced; view to succession; South; undeniable references. Robson, 83 Nodhill, Newport, Wight.

LOCUM or permanency; qualified; highest class. W. J. Savage, Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, N.W.

EXPERIENCED Assistant open engagement 3 days weekly. "D., 54 Empress Avenue, South Winstead.

LOCUM or Assistant; Dispenser; unqualified; disengaged; middle-age. "Lux," 1 Heath Terrace, W. Greenwich.

55 qualified; single; good Prescriber, Extractor, etc.; disengaged. "Competens," 37 George Street, London, N.W.

YOUNG lady desires situation; 21; tall; Dispensing, Counter, photographic; good references. 44/13, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 24; disengaged; tall; good Dispenser and Counterman; 5 years' experience. "Physostigmine," 45 Queen's Crescent, N.W.

BRISK business preferred; first-class Salesman, Dispenser (medical entertained); would travel; 44; qualified. 44/34, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 30; tall; good Dispenser, Counter, Photographic, Prescriber; disengaged; Locum or permanency. 45/14, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, qualified, excellent references, booking summer holiday dates; town or country; disengaged 26th. Caius, 21a Castle-town Road, West Kensington.

TEMPORARY; 36; qualified; temperate habits; highest references and experience; fully competent take any management. "Extractor," 4 Gladwyn Road, Putney.

UNQUALIFIED; experience 29 years; speaks French fluently; highest references; in England or abroad, or as Traveller to Doctor or Chemist. 45/14, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT Dispenser; excellent experience; references; disengaged; 39; single; unqualified; small salary if short hours; outdoors. "Spes," 80 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N.

QUALIFIED; enthusiastic worker; 26; tall; 10 years' all-round experience, Photography, Prescribing, Optics; gentlemanly appearance; country preferred. 62 Mortlake Road, Ilford, Essex.

ASSISTANT; 23; tall; abstainer; 8 years' good Dispensing, Photographic, and Counter experience; Midlands or North preferred; permanency or season entertained. 45/15, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN of ability, with highest-class English and Continental experience, speaking French and Italian, desires position of trust where energy and a healthy interest in the business will be appreciated. 46/8, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, situation at Wet Counter or Despatch Counter; 15 years in last situation. Address, S. Carter, 6 Duncombe Place, York.

GENTLEMAN, with 20 years' experience as Traveller for Drug House in North England and Scotland, desires Agency for Manufacturer. 46/6, Office of this Paper.

DOES any Wholesaler require the services of a really smart, thorough business man as Traveller? 8 years' Retail; age 24. Write, "Aspirin" (43/36), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, well known Liverpool, Cheshire, North Wales, etc., personal connection, as Representative first-class firm Drug, Sundries. "Statim," 88 Newcombe Street, Breck Road, Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN would accept responsible position, Drug or Allied trades; 16 years' home and South African experience; good organiser; 5 years travelling England, Scotland. "Alpha," 9 Ernie Road, Lewisham, S.E.

ADVERTISER, 23 years of age, 7 years' Retail experience, desires situation with view to Representing; first-class references guaranteed; no objection to going abroad; interview any time in London. 41/37, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, of wide experience, is open for engagement; has the entrée to all Metropolitan Hospitals and Poor Law Dispensaries; accustomed to call on Doctors and Chemists, and has a sound reputation as a business-bringer. Apply, "Rex" (173/39), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN seeks berth as Traveller or responsible position indoors; thoroughly conversant with the Drug trade throughout and well up in office routine and accountancy; reliable and energetic; total abstainer; moderate salary. "H. M. J." (43/10), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—300 Angostura Bitters 6 per cent. Preference (participating up to 7 per cent.), 18s. 10d.; 260 Bais Bros. & Stevenson 5½ per cent. Preference, 19s.; 200 Baku Oil, 6s. 3d.; 200 Oil Trust, 9d. premium; 80 G. B. Kent 5½ per cent. Preference, 17s. 3d.; 265 Lewis & Burrows 6 per cent. Preference, 11s. 3d. ed., 160 Ordinary, 2s. 9d.; 500 A. J. White Ordinary, 2s. 3d.; 10 Evans Lescher Preference, 10s.

WANTED (subject).—40 Camwal Preference, 4s. 9d.; 500 Idris "A" Preference, 3s. 3d., 200 "A" Ordinary, 3s.; 1,000 A. J. White Ordinary, 1s. 9d., 500 Preference, 9s. 7d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London County and Westminster. Established 1898.

BARGAINS IN SHOPFITTINGS (second-hand).—Two Plate-glass fronted Serving Counters, one 17 ft. long, price £12, another 12 ft. long, £8 15s.; wall Show-case, 10 ft. 6 in. long, mirror centre, price £12 10s.; Drug-fitting, 12 ft. long, £12 10s.; Desk and Perfumecase, 45s.; Plate-glass Counter-case, 5 ft. long, 80s.; quantity of other fittings, various sizes, great bargains. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND). — Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-eases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

CHEMISTS' BARGAINS.—Drug-fittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases and Desks, Centre Cases, Counter-cases, Counters, Drawers, Window Enclosures, Glass Shelves, etc., All Shop-fittings, second-hand; lowest prices; can't be beaten; send for estimate, it will pay you; 30 years' practical experience. **George Cook, The Working Shopfitter, 8a Cross Street, Islington, London.**

THE Proprietors of Letters Patent No. 9472 of 1906, relating to "Vessels for Dispensing Liquids," desire to Dispose of the Patent or to grant Licences to interested parties on reasonable terms, with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country. Inquiries to **Cruikshank & Fairweather, Ltd., International Patent Agency, 65-66 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.**

A PHARMACIST FROM SCOTLAND

this week writes saying: "I like your ideas; please book me for another year." Last week another Pharmacist also renewed for his second year. Please note, I only supply one Pharmacist in a town, so clashing of ideas is impossible. Booklet, "How to Increase your Business," explaining my methods, sent post free on application to Pharmacists only.

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that whilst you are considering whether or not you should send for my free booklet, perhaps your nearest opposition will send for it and get ahead of you. It is a lamentable fact that no two chemists near by each other can get the best results; had you not therefore better be THE ONE? Anyway, suppose you drop a p.c. for the booklet and other proof.

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APPARATUS.

WHAT offers for small x-ray apparatus, throws 4½-in. spark, with Cox's tube and battery; also Riley's "Home" bath cabinet. **CHAPLIN BENNETT, Totnes, S. Devon.**

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

TWO gross Wood's aerea tooth-paste; lowest price 36s. per gross. **BOURNE, 35 Farnival Street, Holborn.**

BEST OFFER.—2 doz. 1s., 3 doz. 6d. Kerol fluid, and 2 doz. 1s. powder, 1 doz. 1s. 3d. boxes Kerol toilet soap, ½ doz. Clarke's B41 pills. 38/1, Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. lxiii.

FOR sale, £100 cumulative 5 per cent. Preference shares in Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds. 169/1, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

CASH till for sale, British; also larger, O'Brien; both good condition. Particulars address **FLAVELL, 59 Spon End, Coventry.**

FOR sale, pair of scales enclosed in glass case; also silver-plated weights in case; what offers? "S. R.," 357 Norwood Road, S.E.

FOR sale, 30 old oak drawers, width 7 in., depth 5 in., length 8 in., suitable for Chemist or shop. Apply, **NEWMAN, 8 St. Mary's Place, Chippenham, Wilts.**

DISPENSING-SCALES, mahogany glass case, Stone's, cost £3 10s., 35s.; also mahogany retail scales, best make, 30s. **DAY, 2 Mar-nock Road, Brockley.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

6 SPLIT skins, best quality, perfect condition, 40 in. by 36 in.; take 16s. **WHYALL & SON, Grantham.**

LAMBERT-SNYDER vibrators; sell at 10s. 6d.; about 12 doz. to clear at 21s. doz. carriage paid; cash with order. 46, L. Office of this Paper.

STUDENTS.—Send for selection of flowers for study; nothing useless sent; liberal parcel 2s. 6d. **BICKLEY, Botany Medallist, Ellesmere, Salop.**

TYPEWRITER, Smith Premier No. 4; thorough working order; 46 10s.; can be inspected. **H. & Co., 112 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.**

OFFERS.—Medical Directory, 1903; "Natural History Plants," 6 vols.; Thorpe's "Metals"; Will's "Materia Medica"; Lucas's "Pharmacy"; Tannier's "Obstetrics"; "Diseases Liver" (Budd); Edmund's "Botany"; double pill mortar, burette-stand, champagne tap, mahogany twin-boxes, mensura (stamped), spatulas, etc. "PHARMACEUTIC," 49 Salisbury Place, Bishop Auckland.

WANTED.

MIXING-MACHINE for tooth-paste. Crayford Mills, Stratford, Essex.

A COUNTER-CASE, 4 ft. long, second-hand, bent glass. **COLE, Cavan.**

SPLIT Apollinaris bottles, 7s. per 100, car. forward. **WHYALL, Grantham.**

PRINTED carbolic tooth-powder tins. Offers to Crayford Mills, Stratford, Essex.

ROSCOE, Lowson, Pharmacopodia, Southall, Ince. **REVE, 26 St. John's Grove, Croydon.**

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. **GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.**

ADDRESSES WANTED.

PRESENT address of **DONALD MCALRAY, Chemist's Assistant,** who left Plymouth for London 2 years ago? Any information will be appreciated by his sister. 37/35, Office of this Paper.

Pharmaceutical Council Election.

THE scrutineers began to count the votes earlier than usual, and the work also took longer. The result was as follows:

ELECTED.

1. G. T. W. NEWSHOLME (Sheffield)	2,458
2. E. WHITE (London)	2,320
3. W. H. GIBSON (Brighton)	2,134
4. R. L. GIFFORD (Blackburn)	2,090
5. W. L. CURRIE (Glasgow)	1,963
6. A. HAGON (Cardiff)	1,648
7. C. SYMES (Liverpool)	1,575

NOT ELECTED.

8. F. E. BILSON (Bournemouth)	1,571
9. P. F. ROWSELL (Exeter)	1,542
10. F. P. SARGEANT (Leeds)	1,328
11. T. RIDLEY (Carlisle)	1,261
12. J. M. DOWTY (Cheltenham)	1,042
13. J. J. WALDRON (Liverpool)	976

The new Council will thus be constituted of the first-named seven and the fourteen members who remained in office—viz.: J. F. Harrington, C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, D. Gilmour, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, E. T. Neathercoat, C. J. Park, R. C. Walshaw, and J. R. Young.

Coming Events.

Wednesday, May 25.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association, Royal British Hotel, High Street, Dundee, at 1.30 P.M. Annual dinner, followed by excursion and returning to the hotel for tea. Tickets (3s. 6d.) from Mr. W. Cummings, Hon. Secretary, 49 Reform Street, Dundee.

Western Pharmacists' Association, Frascatti's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Annual meeting and address by President.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Oak Room, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Thursday, May 26.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, 5 Promenade, at 9 P.M. Discussion on "Itinerant Canvassers for Proprietary Articles," and paper on "Heredity" by the Rev. Canon Gardner.

Drug-trade Appeal Fund, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 4.30 P.M. Annual meeting of subscribers and election of trustees for the ensuing year.

London Chemists' Golf Club, Neasden. Return match, Drug Club v. L.C.G.C.

CABLEGRAM.—New York, May 19: Jalap advanced to 28c.; hydrastis firmer at \$2; peppermint oil steady, \$1.90; asa-fetida, \$1 nominal; copaiba quiet, 40c.; opium dull, 85; balsam Peru firm at \$1.65.



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